

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE TWO CENTS

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 151

LAST EDITION

REFORM BILL IN BRITAIN PASSES SECOND READING

Measure of Historical Importance
Causes Little Stir in House of
Commons—Political Values
Changed by the War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The debate on the second reading of the reform bill, the general provisions of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor, terminated in the House of Commons on Wednesday. A remarkable feature was the absence of members during the first hour or two of the discussion, when the attendance was decidedly thin. Mr. Herbert Samuel, referring to this, said here was a reform bill which had doubled the electorate and which added twice as many voters to the roll as all three previous reform bills, namely, the acts of 1832, 1867 and 1884, and yet such a bill was being debated in the House of Commons with hardly a flutter of excitement and outside met with hardly a passing reference in the press.

It brought home to him the extraordinary difference which the war had made in political values. The members of Parliament had in fact been so immersed in questions of election and legislation that they had given them an exaggerated importance. It was only now when the great world issues were filling their minds that they saw that the mere mechanics of politics ought not to bulk so largely in the attention of nations as before. He pledged the Liberal Party to give their support to the bill as a whole and maintained that when it became law it would be in the permanent interest of the nation.

Captain O'Neill, Unionist member for Mid-Antrim, explained that this was not a time when the members of his party ought to oppose the measure. Mr. Hayes Fisher, replying to various points on behalf of the Government, described the bill as the most comprehensive, compendious and compact measure of parliamentary reform that had been submitted to the consideration of the House. It was the object of the framers of the bill to offer soldiers and sailors as easy opportunities as possible of obtaining a vote and if the bill did not carry out to the full the purpose of the resolutions of the Speaker's conference in that respect he was able to say the matter could be put right in committee.

Generally speaking, few voices were raised against the measure and the debate showed that the current of opinion was generally favorable. In winding up, Mr. Long said the debate revealed one remarkable thing, namely, that although many members headed by the leader of the Opposition had not been ashamed to admit they had changed their views and were prepared to accept the measure for enfranchisement of women, not one single man who, in the old days, advocated their enfranchisement had announced that he had changed his views. The bill was not, he declared, a party measure. The result of the result of consultation between all parties, then he could only hope there would be plenty more of them.

The House divided on the amendment proposed by Colonel Saunders that it was undesirable at the present time to proceed further with consideration of legislation which enacts far-reaching changes in the franchise (Continued on page eight, column seven)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

According to the latest dispatches from Rome, the Italians this morning, after a terrific bombardment, lasting ten hours, broke through the strongly organized Austrian lines on the Carso, captured the village of Jami and some 9000 prisoners. In the neighborhood of Gofzila, the Italians have captured a strong point on the slopes of San Marco.

In the French section of the western front, General Nivelle's forces, having cleared the Vauclerc Plateau of the last German observation post, and thus secured all positions dominating the Ailette Valley, are successfully holding their gains. Paris reports that the number of prisoners taken in yesterday's operations was over 400.

Further north, in the British section, Sir Douglas Haig is once again being hampered by unfavorable weather, and London reports that "nothing of special interest occurred during the day."

Minor activities are reported from the Macedonian theater, generally speaking, there is little news from any of the war theaters, except the Italian theater.

Losses in Arras Battle
LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the battle of Arras, the British captured 21,000 Germans from 40 different divisions (600,000 men) while themselves losing only 3000 in captured by the enemy forces, Gen. F. B. Maurice, director of military operations (Continued on page eight, column five)

DR. WU TING FANG TO FORM NEW CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports from Peking to the effect that President Li Yuan Hung has issued a mandate dismissing Premier Tuan Chi and summoning Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former minister to the United States, to form a new cabinet, while not officially confirmed, are believed to be correct. The action, it is thought, probably will end the deadlock in the Chinese parliament and result in a declaration of a state of war with Germany.

IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR IN IRELAND

Ireland Has Greater Freedom
Than England at Present—
Welfare of Country Depends
on Irish People

Now that Ireland has been called upon to settle her own Home Rule problem, the world is waiting eagerly to learn how she will proceed. A convention representative of the whole country is to be held and the question is there to be discussed, with the object of arriving at a solution. In view of the great importance of the subject, the following article, giving a neutral traveler's impressions of a trip through the country and his presentation of an Englishman's and an Irishman's opinions on self-government, is especially interesting.

Written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by a visitor to Ireland from a neutral country.

CORK, Ireland.—The train is carrying us south. Having left the activity and all the evidences of the superabundance of Belfast we are now hurrying through the poor and peaceful countryside of Ireland. The houses are miserably small everywhere; in no place do we see groups of farm buildings with dwelling house, cow stable and barn. The tiny shed by the side of the dwelling house is probably the cow stable, but barns are conspicuous by their absence. Although it is still January the cattle are out of doors; the cows are nibbling at the small faded tufts of grass which protrude through the thin cover of snow; miles upon miles of fine deep agricultural soil are used as pasture, though some time ago these stretches have apparently been under the plow. The Irish soil is splendid and fertile if properly cultivated, and we are beginning to understand the contempt of the active Ulstermen for the work of the South. No doubt they are right, as far as outward evidences go; but there are tremendous possibilities in the South of Ireland capable of development to the advantage of Ulster as well as to Great Britain?

I am traveling with an Englishman whose views are quite different from those of the Ulsterman. "It is wrong to put all the blame for the mismanagement on the population and to insist that they are lazy and unprogressive," he remarks. "Agriculture has been neglected and many conditions are bad, but the reasons are to be found in unsuitable legislation, lack of capital, unfortunate relations between landlord and tenant, and finally the division of the land into farms which are so small as to render rational agriculture impossible. As a rule the landlords let their properties for unreasonably long periods. The tenant farmers, again, acted in a similar manner and sublet small portions of the property; these smaller farmers again subdivided the lands into yet smaller, and let them to small tenants who were unable to provide a decent livelihood for themselves. The result of this was that the tenants of the second and third degree, those who really cultivated the soil, were unable to effect improvements, and the landlords whose incomes were secure were not interested in improvements. "Finally when conditions had become impossible, the Government had to take a hand; ever since 1881 one land law for Ireland has followed after another, all with the purpose of protecting the small tenants and turning them into owners. The Government (Continued on page two, column one)

BRITISH TRANSPORT
TRANSYLVANIA SUNK

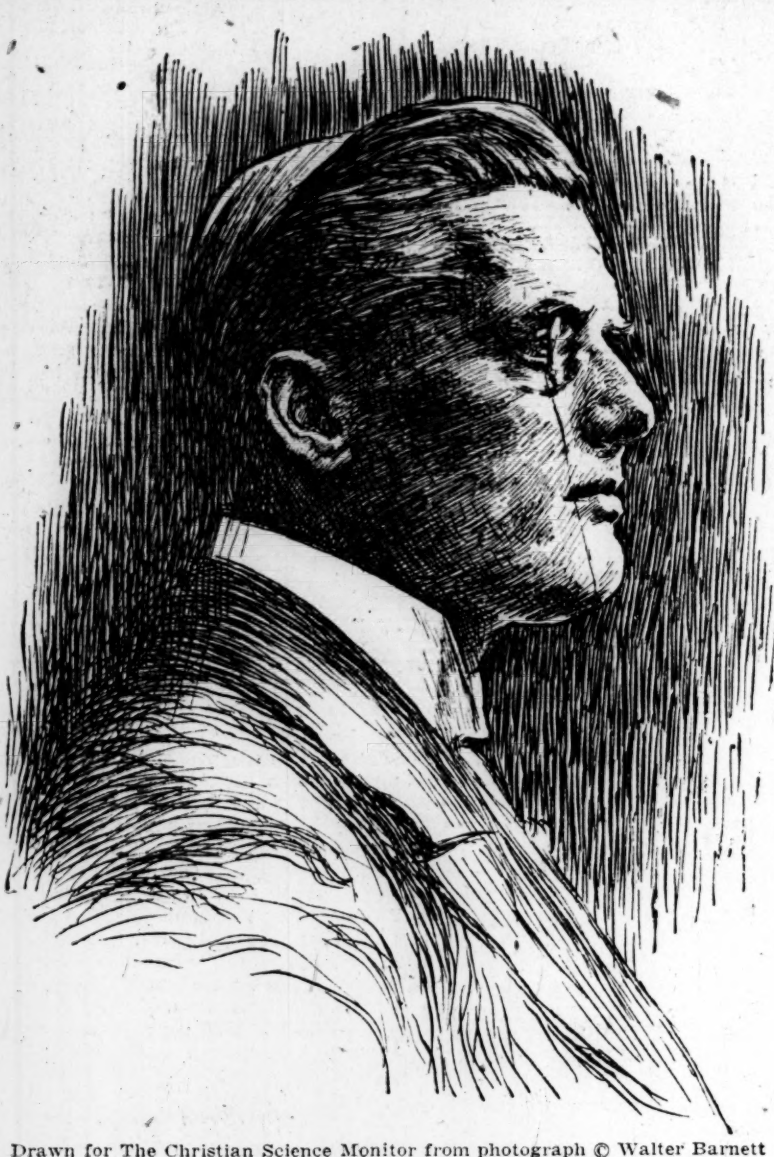
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that the British transport Transylvania with troops on board was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on May 4, resulting in the following losses: 29 officers, 373 other ranks, the captain of the ship, Lieut. S. Brevell, R. N. R., one officer and nine men of the crew.

STRIKE LEADERS RELEASED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Eight men concerned in the engineers' strike recently have been released, the charges against them under the Defense of the Realm Act having been withdrawn. The men signed an undertaking to adhere to the agreement arrived at between the Ministry of Munitions and the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

AIRMAN RAID ENGLISH COUNTIES

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Four or five German aircrafts raided eastern counties of England last night, dropping a number of bombs and killing one man in a Norfolk village. Lord French announced today. The bombs all fell on country districts and the damage was declared "negligible."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Walter Barnett

Rt. Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain
Tells of the great progress made by India in Imperial affairs

INDIA'S POSITION IN RELATION TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Mr. Chamberlain Explains Advance Made—Government in Partnership With Dominions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Replying to a question as to what modifications in the position of India in relation to the Empire had been effected at the imperial conference, the Rt. Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, said the question of indentured emigration had been discussed informally with the Colonial Secretary and his advisers. Owing to the exigencies of the war, recruitment of indentured labor had been stopped and would not be revived. He was glad to say that the informal conference already held makes it probable that some practical solution of this difficult question will be reached by an international departmental conference, presided over by Lord Islington.

The question of the supply of labor to and the settlement of Indians in tropical colonies, especially requiring such labor, is, he pointed out, wholly distinct from the problem of Indian emigration as affecting the self-governing dominions. Representatives of India recognized the right of each self-governing dominion to settle its own emigration laws and did not claim unrestricted right of settlement for Indians.

What was asked was that such questions should be treated on a footing of reciprocity, and that British Asiatics should be at least as favorably treated as alien Asiatics, and that facilities for travel and study as apart from settlement should be freely given, and that sympathetic attention should be given to the condition of those Indians who had already been permitted to settle in the dominions.

The Imperial War Conference, Mr. Chamberlain also pointed out, recommended to the governments concerned that steps should be taken to amend the constitution of the Imperial conference so that India should be represented at future sittings with the same right of speech and vote as is accorded to representatives of the other governments. India also, he said, will be represented at the annual session of the Imperial Cabinet by a nominee of the Government of India as well as by the Secretary of State, sitting as one of the British ministers specially concerned with Imperial affairs.

These decisions, he said, marked an immense advance of the position of India in the Empire, and they admitted the Government of India to full partnership in the councils of the Empire with the other governments represented at them.

FRENCH MISSION
RETURNS TO PARIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre have arrived in Paris on their return from the United States.

SCHOONER GERMANIA SOLD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The racing schooner Germania, the property of Krupp, was sold on the Baltic exchange yesterday for £10,000 to Captain Hannevig, a Norwegian.

BRITISH TO PAY VISIT TO BOSTON

Labor Members of Balfour Mission, Secretary to Lloyd George and Munitions Expert to Inspect United Shoe Plant

The labor members who were added to the British mission to this country upon the urgent request of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, with Joseph Davies, private secretary to Prime Minister Lloyd George, and Judge Maurice Sheldon Amos, munitions expert of the British Government, will arrive in Boston tonight from Albany for the purpose of inspecting the employees' welfare work at the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly. They also intend to visit the Edison Company's establishment on Massachusetts Avenue.

The delegation is visiting a few of the plants throughout the country where employees' welfare work is best established, and Louis A. Coolidge, treasurer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, in his capacity of chairman of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation, started for Albany last night to accompany the group through the plant of the General Electric Company at Schenectady and the shops of the New York Central at Albany. Mr. Coolidge will accompany the visitors from Albany to Boston to give full information on welfare methods in the United States and remain with them Friday.

The five members of the mission will arrive at the Copley-Plaza between 10 and 11 o'clock this evening, if they maintain their schedule, which calls for the departure from Albany about 5 o'clock. The party will include: Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, M. P., Privy Councillor and a member of the British Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee; James H. Thomas, M. P., General Secretary of the National Commission of Railway Men of Great Britain and Ireland; Joseph Davies, secretary to Premier Lloyd George; A. W. Harrod, representing the Department of Munitions, and Judge Maurice Sheldon Amos, the munitions expert.

Tomorrow morning the group will be taken in automobiles to Beverly, where they will spend an hour or two at the factory and also will be given the opportunity to see the Country Club house, the athletic fields, golf course and employees' and citizens' vegetable tracts on the land of the company and the outstanding features of the system. Some months ago requests for the publicity literature of the United Company were received from B. Seeborn Rowntree, in charge of the factory welfare supervision division of the Ministry of Munitions, and since their arrival in America the labor visitors have expressed a wish to the National Civic Federation to some time examine into the plan at Beverly.

The party will return to Boston shortly after noon, and at 1:30 will be guests at a luncheon in the City Club, where Governor McCall, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, Speaker Channing Cox of the House of Representatives, Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, and members of the executive board of the committee with a number of labor leaders and manufacturers will meet the visitors. They will leave for New York in the afternoon at 5 o'clock.

CLERK HIRE DEBATE DELAYS WAR ACTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Action on pending food measures was delayed in the House today when several hours' discussion arose over a resolution offered by Representative Park providing for a clerk during the special session for each of the 11 committees on expenditures. Representative Sanford of New York fought the plan bitterly, calling attention to the fact that such positions at the present time would be mere sinecures, that the committees on expenditures had practically no work to do during the special session and that the work of all committees could be handled by the committee on accounts.

Several speakers hinted at misappropriation of funds in the hiring of clerks and secretaries. It was suggested that the 11 committees be abolished and that one committee be appointed.

AMERICANS GET OUT OF TURKEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Minister at Bern has been advised of the arrival in Switzerland of the following Americans from Turkey: Consul-General George Horton, wife Consul-General George Horton, wife Rufus Lane, wife and son, E. F. Lange and wife, Montefiore Judelson, C. E. Allen and wife, Janak Diratz, wife and two children, and Mrs. Elizabeth MacFarland and daughter.

FRENCH DESTROYER SUNK

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French destroyer Bouffere was mined and sunk in a naval engagement between Austrian and French, British and Italian naval craft, according to an official statement today. There were 42 survivors of the Bouffere rescued.

RETAIL FLOUR PRICES IN BOSTON ARE LOWER

Retail flour prices in Boston generally dropped from 25 to 35 cents a barrel today, following a reduction of about 75 cents a bag in wholesale prices. Sold in bags the reduction per barrel would be 30 to 40 cents. One of the high-priced flours was quoted at 50 cents off on a barrel but this reduction was not followed in the medium and lower grades. The prices quoted in many Greater Boston stores, per barrel, is \$17.25 to \$17.50 with the same amount selling at \$17.60 in paper bags.

Household flour is quoted at \$15 a barrel, wholesale, by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Reports of large crops of wheat in Texas are said to be responsible for the reduced prices although more reasonable prices were expected with the steps for governmental food control.

BOND TRANSFERS GENERAL IN 1914

Boston City Department Officials
Testify Concerning Shift of
Business From Massachusetts
to National Company

Testimony showing that several city departments and contractors in 1914 took their bonding business out of various hands and placed it with the National Surety Company was brought out at the Boston Finance Commission hearing today into the bonding of employees and contractors done by the city of Boston. This business was placed through the National Surety Company's agent, Peter J. Fitzgerald, Mr. Fitzgerald is a relative of Francis L. Daly, the former business partner of Mayor James M. Curley.

Edward W. McGlennen, City Registrar, admitted that he transferred the bonds in his office from the American Surety Company to the National Surety Company in response to a message he said he received over the telephone from the Mayor's office. He did not know who telephoned the message to the effect that the city was changing its bonding business to the National Surety Company. He said he went later to the City Auditor's office where a clerk verified the word he had received by telephone.

Dr. Francis X. Mahoney of the Health Department and Dr. John J. Dowling of the City Hospital told of changing their bonding business in favor of the National Surety Company, through Peter J. Fitzgerald as agent. John J. Curley, collector for the city of Boston, told the members of the commission that under his orders all of the bonding of employees in the Collector's Department was transferred to the National Surety Company. He said he did this because he was a long-time friend to Peter J. Fitzgerald, who became an agent for the national concern in March, 1914. Mr. Fitzgerald is a relative of Francis L. Daly, formerly a business partner of Mayor Curley.

Mr. Curley denied that he had thrown away the bonds given by tax debtors to him to avoid having their names advertised as debtors until after the Finance Commission inquiry of October last year. He said he destroyed them some time later because he thought the Finance Commission was through with its inquiry into the bonding done in his office. He reiterated what he said yesterday afternoon, to the effect that he has taken no bonds since 1915, but takes notes now. Mr. Curley admitted that the National Surety Company had none of the collector's business in 1912 and that in 1915 they had 102 (Continued on page five, column three)

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CAPTURED SERBS ARE POORLY FED

Facts Revealed Concerning Food Given Prisoners of War in Austria and Germany in a Letter by Prof. Losanitch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detailed reports of the condition of Serbian prisoners of war in Austria and Germany are contained in a letter written by Prof. Sima Losanitch in Paris and given out by the International Commission on Serbian Prisoners.

"The lack of all necessities in those countries is great, but most severe is the lack of bread," writes Prof. Losanitch. "This fact has been established by reports of 600 Serbian prisoners who had been severely wounded and exchanged for German prisoners. These men are now in Nice. They report that they were short of food in Austria, and that they must have passed away long ago but for the Italian prisoners who shared with them the parcels containing food that they received from Italy. They cannot say enough in praise of the comradeship of the Italian prisoners who were beside them in the camps, and who, as soon as they heard that our men were Serbs would immediately pass over scraps of bread or other food as they had. They also say that the prisoners of the other nations who were near were most friendly and shared parcels when they had them."

"In Austria-Hungary our prisoners receive 200 grams of bread per day (less than eight ounces). At noon they have a vegetable soup with a small piece of horseflesh, and morning and evening a drink of chicory. That is their whole ration. In Germany the prisoners receive 300 grams of bread a day, and the vegetable soup and chicory, but no meat."

"The great misery among the prisoners must be relieved, and our Government has applied to the Allied governments to give us the means of sending food (especially bread), clothing and all other necessities to the prisoners. All these countries—France, England and Russia—have answered by putting at our disposal 500,000 francs each for the purpose, that is 1,500,000 francs to start with. An International Commission has been appointed with a delegate from each of these governments. I am the delegate of the Serbian Government. This International Commission has its headquarters in Paris. There is an International Commission for the distribution of food to prisoners of all nations, allied and Teuton, with headquarters in Bern. M. E. A. Neville is president of it. France has as a center they have been sending four kilos of bread per month to each Serbian prisoner. This committee has the most experience in distribution to prisoners, and is the best organized, so our commission will work through them."

IMPRESSIONS OF TOUR IN IRELAND

(Continued from page one)

ment did not even hesitate to force the landlords to sell in order to create small freehold farmers. The system of small freehold farmers with its possibilities for progress is on the point of ushering in a new era for Ireland. Hand in hand with this development we have seen the uncultivated parts of Ireland reduced by one-half and the country carries a largely increased number of cattle and horses. A board of agriculture and agricultural colleges have been started, and the cooperative movement which has been copied from Denmark has grown marvelously. Within 10 years of the inception of this movement which was started in 1880, there were 700 cooperative associations for the production and sale of agricultural produce. Their activities have enormously benefited the economic position of the small farmers. So Ulster should be just to the South, even though she has not progressed with such giant strides as industrial Belfast. So much for the point of view of my English fellow traveler.

With impressions of Belfast in one's thoughts, Cork and Limerick are very attractive; the contrasts are very sharp; the neglect and the dirt of the southern towns are depressing. They have statues and parks, but the edges of the lawns are trodden down and the steps of the statues are full of clay and dirt. The whisky shops are legion, one at every second corner, to say nothing of all those in the side streets. The sale of whisky has not been restricted in Ireland during the war; the distilleries constitute one of the chief industries of the country and the Government does not appear to have touched them or the licensed houses. At the moment Ireland enjoys more liberty than England; no conscription; no enforced darkness of the streets; no Government control of industries or railways, and in addition the country receives money for the purpose of creating more freehold farmers. And yet the people feel they are not free to develop their possibilities; the English "oppression" is still barring the road, although old habit still insists on saying so.

"Self-government is a necessity for Ireland, if only in order to rob the people of the chance of blaming English oppression," my English friend interposed. "Irishmen are too much occupied with finding reproaches against England. Instead of devising means for a practical regeneration of the country; yet this they would do if they were obliged to realize that the welfare of Ireland depended first and last on the Irish people."

An Irishman now joined in the conversation. "Yes, we must admit that Great Britain has for a long time done

her best to raise Ireland; reproaches may possibly be directed against British private capital and British business men because they have not done more to recreate economic life in the South of Ireland; the prosperity of Belfast is due very largely to Scotch energy and English capital; the South possesses equally good possibilities for industry as the North. It only helped to the same extent. Already we have established considerable industries in Dublin, Cork and Limerick, and this by our own efforts and we are continually progressing."

"Why not accept Home Rule without Ulster?" I inquired. "For national reasons we do not want to see a divided Ireland just at the moment when she is to become a self-governed nation again; we need the economic genius of Ulster and does not Ulster need us? Here is a wonderful field for her enterprise. Look at the geographical position of Cork and Limerick, with large and fertile country districts behind them; excellent natural harbors right in the line of the ocean traffic. Why not create here some of the largest ship-building yards and factories of the world? We do not wish to tax Ulster, but we desire the assistance of her business genius; we wish her cooperation in drawing to the South the help of British capital and Scottish energy. Would it not be just as dignified for Ulster to trust us as to distrust us?" asked the Irishman.

This is my last letter from Ireland, that beautiful country which can become rich and happy if well managed. In spite of the mistakes and failings of past generations, British people are now, in the time of trial, at last unanimous that Ireland is not to be refused satisfaction. May the Irish people attain to conciliation internally and not let the moment of liberation and progress slip by.

BRITISH SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England.—Professor Gonner of Liverpool University recently gave an address before the Liverpool Rotary Club on "The Present Situation and Some After-the-War Problems." The address dealt chiefly with the consideration of some of the social and industrial problems upon the solution of which the permanent welfare of the country depends.

Professor Gonner said he believed that good environment and education were the two essential factors in any sensible scheme for the elevation of the masses. The war had tended to break down the distinctions between class and class. He hoped that social conditions would be improved by a movement in favor of proper housing reform. He thought that a good environment was an essential foundation for any recreation of society. After the war all classes would be appealing for greater and wider educational opportunities than they had had in the past. One of the most necessary reforms was the establishment of a compulsory system of education after the age of 14. Such a system would be of little value if it was voluntary, or if the instruction was given in the evening after a long working day. Room would have to be found for it during working hours, it might be partly technical, but should be largely in the nature of a liberal education continued. With regard to industrial relations he thought that they must recognize that the level of wages was going to be raised, and he hoped that the level of work was going to be raised as well. Employers should endeavor to treat their employees more in the work in which they were engaged, and try to see that what they learned in the continuation schools bore some relation to the callings of the place in which they were to work. He believed that a system of profit-sharing would not, in itself, be satisfactory, unless the employees were represented on the controlling board.

ARMY BILL OPPOSED BY DISCHARGED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—A meeting of protest against the Military Service Bill, by which discharged men are recalled to the colors, has been held in Trafalgar Square by a number of discharged soldiers. The men, who marched in procession from the east end of London to Trafalgar Square, carried banners, on which various protests against this act were inscribed. Mr. Hogge, M. P., in addressing the meeting stated that he was one of the 19 men who had tried to stop the passage of the bill and said that there were many men in the House and even in the Cabinet, who should be fighting with their regiments. Mr. Hogge then gave instances of cases in which medical boards had passed unsuitable men for the Army.

He wished, for the sake of the country that the treatment meted out to discharged soldiers should not be such as would make them ashamed. Invitations to a dinner given to men who had taken part in the Balclutha Charge had had in some cases to be sent to the workhouse. Men discharged from this war had gone to the workhouse. If the authorities would give the task of finding the 100,000 men who were wanted, to him and a committee of discharged soldiers, with permission to go into the Government offices and banks to find them, they would get them pretty quickly. Mr. Pringle, M. P., spoke in condemnation of the re-examination of men rejected or discharged from the Army. Nearly all the men present wore the silver "services rendered" badge. In spite of the fact that the proceedings condemned the new act and counseled resistance to it, the speeches left no doubt as to the men's loyalty and it was several times stated that any one of them would go again as soon as the men who had not yet served in the Army had been taken.

INDIA GRATEFUL FOR RECOGNITION

Satisfaction Expressed by Maharaja of Bikaner at Britain's Action—Advance on Constitutional Lines Hoped For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Lord Chancellor, Lord Finlay, was chairman on the occasion of the luncheon given by the Empire Parliamentary Association at the House of Commons to the Indian delegates to the Imperial War Cabinet.

The Maharaja of Bikaner was the principal guest, and among those present were Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India and member of the War Cabinet; Viscount Milner, member of the War Cabinet; Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P., Secretary of State for India; Gen. Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial general staff; Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; Lieutenant-General Smuts, South Africa; Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister of New Zealand; Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister for New Zealand; Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth; Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and many other noted people from the colonies and England, including a number of members of Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his speech, said that from no part of the Empire had more generous offers of support been made and fulfilled than from among the princes and chiefs of India. The Maharaja of Bikaner was a model Indian ruler, devoted to his King-Emperor and to the Empire, a soldier, and both in India and in conference here a statesman. These were days of trial and transition for all, said Mr. Chamberlain, and nowhere within the British Empire were there more complex problems than in India. The development of thought and ideas which was arising from the war among western nations was finding an echo in India. Those responsible for Indian Government should, so far as they were able, assist India to realize her aspirations, and, in time, and as circumstances permitted, to play a fuller and larger part in the development of the Empire. They and the Indians might not always understand one another, their Indian partners might be sometimes impatient of the control exercised over them. The recognition of their status and position within the Empire, and their right to play a full part in its development, could only come with time, and as they themselves became qualified to receive greater liberties and to exercise greater responsibilities, but the Mother of Parliaments, founded on freedom and justice, was above all others bound to be sympathetic toward their aspirations.

The Maharaja of Bikaner, who was received, on rising to speak, with prolonged applause, said that widespread satisfaction had been caused by the fact that India had been asked to send representatives to the Imperial War Cabinet and war conference. It was felt that this was a just recognition of her loyalty to her Emperor and of the services which it had been her pride and privilege to render to her Sovereign and the Empire during the great crisis. India's first consideration at present, was to devote all her energies to a victorious ending of the war in favor of the British Empire; he felt it was almost superfluous to make that assurance. At the same time India had certain aspirations, which he thought they would agree with him were only natural. Speaking both of British India and of the Indian States, his Highness said they hoped to see their country, under the guidance and with the help of Great Britain, make a material advance on constitutional lines, in political and economic matters and ultimately to attain, under the standard of their King-Emperor, to the freedom and autonomy long ago attained in England and for some time past enjoyed by the sister dominions. He admitted it was a difficult problem, but was it, he asked, too difficult to be insoluble under the guidance of wise British statesmanship, good-will and sympathy?

In speaking of the different races and customs existing in India, it must be remembered, said the Maharaja, that India was not a country, but really a continent, an Empire within an Empire. It was unfortunately the fact that sedition and unrest existed in India, but the advocates of sedition were only a fragment of the population, and the vast millions of the Indian people were loyal to the crown. The other kind of unrest was what a British statesman had described as "legitimate" unrest, and arose from those who, while absolutely loyal to the Imperial connection, were not satisfied with the rate of Imperial progress. He declined to believe that British statesmanship would not rise to the occasion and handle the Indian problems with sympathy, imagination and a broad-minded perspicacity.

India was changing very rapidly, largely and mainly under the influence of British rule. No reasonable person would contend that India was ready for immediate self-government, but there were many who thought there was room for political reform, and well-considered advance. He admitted that Indians needed patience and a due sense of responsibility. To England they looked for sympathy, recognition of the changes that were taking place and help, in due course, in the realization of their ambitions. They hoped something might be done at the end of the war. India's loyalty had no price; they only asked further opportunities of service to the Imperial connection and the King-Emperor. As a preliminary there might be

established a council, or assembly, of ruling princes where important questions might be discussed, just as a legislative body already existed in regard to matters concerning British India. These ideas had been brought forward at a meeting convened by Lord Chelmsford at Delhi last October, and the Viceroy's speech that the attitude of the Government of India led them to hope the matter was receiving sympathetic consideration. In a subsequent speech Mr. Chamberlain announced that it was hoped that a visit of the Empire Parliamentary Association to India might be arranged before long.

RECENT GERMAN VIEW OF POLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The Berliner Tageblatt has published an article on "Progress in Poland," by Dr. Paul Nathan, who, it states, has had frequent opportunities of studying Polish conditions during the war, and whose contribution contains passages of some interest.

His description of the problem with which the German authorities were faced in the occupied territory reads as follows: Internal political disintegration; hostility between various sections of the Polish population itself; the attachment of Poland to Russia, on account of material interests; such were the conditions that confronted the conquering German armies, who were regarded with deep distrust by Polish patriots looking farward ahead, and with honest antipathy by the great mass of the population, in view of what had happened, or was alleged to have happened, in Posen. To create a Polish party having confidence in Germany as well as in Austria, was a difficult task, which in the circumstances called for firmness accompanied by the clear vision of the statesman, and exceptional political tact. Those who have made repeated journeys through Polish territory during the various phases of development will confirm the statement that, although the problem is not solved, considerable progress has been made toward arriving at conditions that are essentially stable, and reliable from the point of view of German policy.

A partition of Poland between Austria and Germany would have performed increased Polish bitterness against Germany, and the main center of Polish opposition to Germany would then have shifted to Austria, with all the far-reaching consequences that an Austrian policy directed against Germany might have at a given time. To exclude Austria completely from participation in the Polish conquest was, however, naturally a matter of impossibility. Hence, despite manifold objections apparent to any politician, there was no alternative but to establish an independent Polish state again. That this aim of German-Austrian policy was followed, though it was far from the outset, cannot affirm. There was a period of hesitation until, with the assent of the German Chancellor and of our highest military authorities, the policy of General von Beseler was enforced. It is firm when it must be, and it is logical and honest. It has not, it is true, achieved all that it aimed at, but it has scored a very great success that cannot be too highly estimated, in that there is in Poland today a party steadily growing in influence and power which has confidence in the policy of the Central Powers, because it has confidence in the personality of General von Beseler. Despite all internal difficulties, the party of the Polish activists has today become predominant; it dominates the Council of State, and it is laying the foundation for the new Polish state system that is growing up, a foundation with the main lines of which the Central Powers can declare their agreement.

Proceeding to examine the problems confronting the "activists" and the Council of State, Dr. Nathan dealt chiefly with the Jewish problem, which, he held, could not be satisfactorily solved by granting autonomy to the Jews, since with these, as with the Germans in Poland, it was to the interest of all concerned that they should not form an element apart, but should share in the general national life. Moreover, if the Jews in "Congress Poland" were granted autonomy, the Poles in Galicia could not withhold the same privilege from the numerous Ruthenians and Jews in their midst; while if Jewish autonomy in Congress Poland were guaranteed by Germany, it would be impossible to refuse it to the Poles in Posen, West Prussia, and Upper Silesia. Dr. Nathan therefore considers that the German administration acted wisely and humanely in paving the way for the organization of the millions of Jews in Poland by issuing a Jewish communal decree, enabling the Jewish population to occupy itself advantageously in the religious, cultural, and humanitarian domain. Meanwhile, he writes, the Polish Council of State has stated, in reply to an address from the society representing the orthodox Jews, that "the Polish Kingdom that is rising up will guarantee to the Jews living in Poland their right to their ancient faith, convinced that the Jews, serving faithfully the God of their fathers, will serve independent Poland with equal loyalty, as citizens with equal rights."

The Council of State, writes Dr. Nathan, thus subscribes to two fundamentals: freedom for the exercise of the Jewish religion, and in addition equality between Jewish and Christian Poles, and in view of this the loyalty of the more than 2,000,000 Jews to the Polish State is a foregone conclusion. Today the breach made by the Russian Government between Jews and Poles is bridged over; that is an act of deft statesmanship at which both Poles and Jews may rejoice, together with the German administration for whom it is important that the new State system should develop freely and without disturbance.

ABDICATION OF TSAR DETAILED

Word-Picture Given of Memorable Event Which Took Place at Pskof Station—M. Gutchkoff's Speech to Nicholas II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PARIS, France.—In consideration of the historic and momentous nature of the events which occurred in Russia in March of this year, the Temps devotes two of its columns to an exact and detailed account of the abdication of Nicholas II, fully appreciating the deep interest with which its readers regard this great chapter in the history of a people's liberation. The dispatch, which is signed Charles Rivot, thus describes the meeting of the delegates of the Duma and Government with the monarch, which took place at Pskof Station on March 15.

M. Chouligneu, one of the actors in the memorable scene, describes it as follows: "As our train stopped in the station of Pskof, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp entered our carriage and said: 'His Majesty is awaiting you.' We only had to go a few steps to reach the Imperial train. I was not in the least moved. We had reached that extreme of physical tension after the days which we had just lived in Petrograd, when nothing can either astonish or seem impossible. We entered a brightly lighted saloon carriage upholstered in pale green. The Court Chamberlain and General Narischkine were there and the Emperor entered immediately; he was wearing the uniform of one of the Caucasian regiments. He seemed quite calm and shook hands with us; he was in fact more cordial than cold. He sat down and told us to do the same. Gutchkoff sat by him near a small round table; I sat opposite Gutchkoff, Fredericks sat a little further along and General Narischkine took his seat at a table, ready to take down all that was said, as he had been asked to do by the Emperor. General Ruskay entered at that moment, apologized for not having been there when we arrived, bowed to us and took his place next to me, that is, opposite the Tsar. Gutchkoff spoke. I was afraid that he would be pitiless and that he would say something cruel to the Emperor. But I soon felt reassured. Gutchkoff spoke at length and quite easily. The parts of his speech seemed to come in perfect order. He did not refer to the past, but spoke of the present, trying to make his hearer understand how far the country had fallen. He spoke with lowered eyes and his hand on the little table, and so he could not see the face of the Tsar, and this made it easier for him to finish his painful speech. He ended it by stating that the only way out of the situation was for the monarch to abdicate in favor of the little Alexis, with the Grand Duke Michael as Regent. At the moment when Gutchkoff was saying these words, Ruskay leant towards me and whispered: 'This has already been decided.' Then the Emperor spoke. His voice and his gestures were much calmer, much more simple than Gutchkoff's manner and speech had been. Gutchkoff was deeply moved by the momentous nature of the interview, and this made him emphatic. 'I have thought a great deal yesterday and today,' said Nicholas II, in the same tone of voice as if he had been speaking of some ordinary business. 'Up to 3 o'clock today I was prepared to abdicate in favor of my son, but I have since realized that it would be impossible for me to be separated from him.' The Tsar here paused slightly, and then continued calmly: 'You will understand me, I hope. That is why I have decided to abdicate in favor of my brother.' He was then silent as if he expected some reply. I then said: 'This proposition is a surprise to us; we only considered an abdication in favor of the Tsarevitch Alexis. I, therefore, request to be permitted to have a few minutes' private conversation with Alexandre Ivanovitch (Gutchkoff) so that we may give a considered reply. The Tsar consented, and I forgot now how the conversation was resumed, but it is a certain fact that we made no difficulties in accepting the objection which was set before us. Gutchkoff said that he did not feel he had the courage to combat the feelings of a father, and considered all pressure impossible on that point. It seemed to me that on hearing this, a trace of satisfaction passed over the face of the sovereign whom we had just deposed. We were, therefore, accepted, under these conditions, the Emperor's solution. He then asked us if we could guarantee with certainty that the act of abdication would bring peace to the country and not provoke further effervescence. We replied that as far as it was possible to foresee the future, we did not expect difficulties of that kind. I am not quite certain as to when exactly the Tsar retired into the next carriage to sign the act. He came back at about a quarter past 11, holding a few small sized pieces of paper in his right hand. He said to us: 'This is the act of abdication; read it.' We read it in low tones. The document was in noble language. I felt ashamed

of the text which we had rapidly written down. I, however, asked the Emperor to add to the phrase: 'We request our brother to govern in full unity with the representatives of the nation sitting in the legislative assemblies.' The following words: 'And to give assurance of this on oath to the people.' The Tsar consented and immediately added what I asked, changing, however, the alteration which finally read, 'And to enter with them upon a sworn and inviolable agreement.' Thus Michael Alexandrovitch was a constitutional sovereign in the full acceptance of the term. Events have gone beyond the form of government which we were considering. The act was copied in type on small sheets of paper. . . . Two or three copies were made. The Emperor signed in pencil. . . . When I looked at my watch for the last time it was 12 minutes to 12.

Dealing first of all with the attitude adopted toward the voting of war credits, as being the touchstone of the party's policy, Herr Bernstein writes that he himself voted with the rest of the party for those credits in August, 1914, owing to the view he then held of the cause and motives of the war. Within the next two months, however, he became a convert to the standpoint of Herr Haase, who, it has since transpired, opposed the new departure of voting for the war credits at the private deliberations of the party held on the outbreak of war, but consented, in his official capacity as president of the executive committee of the Parliamentary group, to announce its decision to do so at the famous Reichstag sitting of Aug. 4. Herr Bernstein claims that whereas the majority justified the voting of credits in the beginning by exclusive reference to the Russian danger, it failed to revise its attitude when the main force of military operations was directed against the West, and became more and more subservient to the Government. So great a hold had the new policy acquired over the party by December, 1914, that many prominent members wanted the fresh war credits that month voted without any declaration of the Socialist standpoint. Their motion was defeated only after a long and heated debate, and it was with difficulty that Herr Haase, who, as he had not yet resigned his presidency, still had to act as the party's spokesman in the House, obtained permission to include in the declaration some slight reservation with regard to Belgium. By December, 1915, the number of those who disapproved the voting of war credits had increased to 44, but the party majority nevertheless refused to allow them to make any independent declaration of their own in the Reichstag, and when 20 of them defied this ruling, especially in view of the majority's refusal to interpellate the Imperial Chancellor as to his readiness to entertain immediate peace negotiations on the basis of the renunciation of all annexations, Herren Legien and David urged their expulsion from the party.

Herr Bernstein then criticizes the action of the majority in seizing control of the Vorwärts, and the manner in which it maintained, through that organ, the semi-official press comment on the exchange of notes with President Wilson, while even Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, he maintains, discussed the Entente note with far greater intelligence and calmness than the spokesman of the Socialist majority. Today, he complains, that party is regarded everywhere abroad as the trainbearer of the Government, and its attitude is taken as proof that no effective counterforce to German militarism can be counted on within measurable time from the German people itself. In conclusion Herr Bernstein dwells on the significance of Dr. Franz Mehring's defeat of the Socialist majority candidate for Dr. Liebknecht's seat in the Prussian Diet, and states that the Opposition now numbers among its ranks the great majority of the Socialists in Königsberg and many other smaller places in East Prussia, the neighborhood of Leipzig and its suburbs, the other electoral districts of Saxony, the electoral district of Halle, the various electoral districts of Thuringia and Lower Franconia, the electoral districts round Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and several Rhenish districts.

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WASTE PRODUCTS TO BE UTILIZED

Million Dollar Plant in Louisiana to Use Left-Over Material of Lumber Company in Manufacture of Paper Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOGALUSA, La.—A three-fold purpose—to solve the waste products problem, to conserve lumber resources and to reduce the alleged paper shortage—has caused the building of a \$1,000,000 paper plant with a capacity of 100 tons of pulp and paper per day which will be opened here Oct. 1, 1917. Waste products of the lumber mills of the Great Southern Lumber Company will be converted into paper products at the new plant.

One small paper plant at Bogalusa is already turning out 35 tons a day using as its material small pieces of wood not large enough to make lumber. Of this waste material an average of 6 cords to the acre is produced. The importance of the saving can be better understood when it is known that the lumber interests here cut 50 acres of lumber each day which give an average of 300 cords of waste wood every 24 hours.

Plans for milling the stumps are also being made, tests having shown pine stumps to be full of valuable products. While the cost of converting the stumps is considered prohibitive; officials of the Great Southern Lumber Company have declared that they would be delighted to install mills if they would but break even on the venture because it would clear the land and do away with the otherwise useless stumps at the same time.

The paper mill now operating at Bogalusa is making boxboard containers and will confine its production to that line. Laboratory tests have shown, however, that any kind of paper may be made and the new mill will enter into other branches of the paper industry. It has not yet been determined, however, whether white paper for news print, for which there is the greatest demand, can be made at profit from the waste materials, but in case of great emergency, officials declare it can and would be made.

TENNESSEE PATRIOTISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DYERSBURG, Tenn.—Three young men walked 32 miles to enlist here. They made the enlistments for two days 27 men.

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GERMAN PRESS PEACE CAMPAIGN

Survey of Movement Initiated in
Central Europe in Connection
With Russian Revolution —
Part Played by Socialists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).
—A survey of the very definite peace
campaign initiated in Central Europe
in connection with the Russian revolution,
and of the part played in it by
the German Socialist majority is of
considerable interest.

In the first place there was the
series of articles in the Vorwärts in-
sisting on the need for holding out a
hand to the new Russian democracy,
and for a corresponding democratiza-
tion of German state life; a series that
was accompanied by Herr von Beth-
mann-Hollweg's conciliatory speech
in the Prussian Diet, and Count
Czernin's declaration of Austria-Hun-
gary's readiness to conclude peace
without annexations, and his proposal
for the holding of a peace conference
without interrupting the conduct of
military operations. The pronoun-
cement of the Austro-Hungarian For-
eign Minister more particularly was
signified by the Vorwärts as being
of special significance, and the So-
cialist organ returned to it again and
again, seeing in it not only a repeat-
edition of the German peace proposal of
December last—which the Pan-Ger-
man Party has long since represented
as being no longer valid—but as going
further than that, and removing many
of the objections raised by the enemy
against the original proposal. It ap-
pears obvious, it wrote on one oc-
casion, that Count Czernin is steering
consciously toward a definite goal
which he will shortly attain, and it
went on to quote the following Vienna
message to the Frankfurter Zeitung,
which, it considered, undoubtedly re-
presented the views of the leading men
in the Dual Monarchy. It stated that
the negotiations with the Imperial Cham-
berlain and in undoubted agreement
with him the Austro-Hungarian For-
eign Minister solemnly renounces any
thought of conquest, and merely de-
mands guarantees for the integrity
and existence of the monarchy—that
is, against Serbia and Rumania, for
instance—the declaration holds equal-
ly good for Germany, and Germany
also cannot desire a peace dependent
on the possibility of annexations.
Should certain parties attempt this,
nevertheless, they must be clear on
the point that such efforts will find
no echo in Austria-Hungary. This
declaration of will on the part of an
allied state, added the Vorwärts, is
not a mere matter for discussion, but
a fixed fact with which German policy
must also reckon.

However, despite the vigorous cam-
paign conducted by the Vorwärts,
the situation failed to develop further
for some little time, the interval being
filled with the reports of the journeymen
of Socialist emissaries to the Scan-
dinavian countries, and their con-
ferences there with Scandinavian and
Russian Socialists. The anti-annexa-
tionist declaration issued by the Rus-
sian Provisional Government on April
12, however, marked a fresh phase in
the Austro-German campaign. It was
halted at once by the Vorwärts as an
epoch-making pronouncement, and
"the most reasonable utterance on the
part of an enemy government since
the outbreak of war." It went far, it
continued, toward meeting Count
Czernin's proposal, hence it was time
to revert to that proposal again, while
it was the duty of the German Gov-
ernment to make the proposal its
own, and to meet the peace movement
in Russia half way, by declaring that
it did not propose to formulate de-
mands such as could only be imposed
on a vanquished opponent.

Two days later, as if in response
to the Vorwärts' summons, the papers
published side by side two replies
on the part of the German and Austro-
Hungarian Governments (to the Rus-
sian manifesto). The German pro-
nouncement appeared in the Nord-
deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and de-
clared that the Provisional Govern-
ment's declaration agreed with state-
ments made repeatedly by Germany
and her allies. It was neither the
Central Powers, nor in the interest of
the Central Powers, that the Russian
people should emerge from the struggle,
and they had no other desire
than to live in unity and friendship
with a peaceful neighbor. Germany,
again, had no desire whatever
to meddle with Russian affairs, nor to
threaten Russia afresh in the hour
of the birth of her freedom. It was
mistaken to represent the recent mili-
tary operation of the German forces
(in Wolhynia), which was a mere
local action dictated by tactical neces-
sities, as an important maneuver on
a large scale, and if the Russian people
continued to suffer from the war it
would not be Germany's fault, but that
of Russia's allies, who were interested
in the continuance of the struggle.
The Austro-Hungarian declaration was
on almost identical lines, and insisted
that the views of the Austro-Hungarian
and Russian Governments on the sub-
ject of peace were practically identi-
cal. Its publication also coincided
with that of the letter from Count
Czernin to the Burgomaster of Vienna,
thanking the latter for the assurance
that the Government's policy was ap-
proved by the Viennese, and declaring
that the terrible drama of the world
war was nearing its end, and that
that end would be an honorable peace
for the monarchy.

The Vorwärts duly welcomed these
declarations, although it thought it
possible that the German statement
might even yet prove inadequate to
destroy the belief that Germany was
waging a war of conquest. Russia,
however, it observed, should reflect



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Exclusive News

The Cantimpre Gate at Cambrai, France

CAMBRAI IN THE TIME OF PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It was possible not
so very many years ago, since 1890 in
fact, for a French writer to speak of
Cambrai as one of the most inaccessi-
ble towns imaginable, possessing
fortifications of a formidable appear-
ance; girt with extraordinarily high
ramparts, and with gates barely wide
enough to allow of the entrance of a
carriage, and of tunnel like formation,
while overlooking the fortified town
was the citadel on the Saint Gery
height. Such, at the close of the
Nineteenth Century, was Cambrai first
mentioned in the "Itinerary of An-
tonine: Camaracum, the town of the
Nervians. But in the Twentieth Cen-
tury the medievalism of Cambrai is
rapidly disappearing. The fortifica-
tions have given place to regular av-
enues leading to the center of the town,
the moats have been filled up, and a
number of faubourgs: Saint Roch, la
Gare, rue Gautier, rue Saint Ladre, de
Paris, Saint Sepulchre and others
cluster round, bound to the mother
town by roads which stretch like
tentacles in every direction but with
not much road communication be-
tween each. Cambrai itself, that part
of the modern town which formerly
stood within walls, is a charming ex-
ample of a clean cheerful town of
Frenchlanders. It still has some of
its old gates, and many ancient
gabled houses dating, some of them,
from the time when Louis of Savoy
and Margaret of Austria concluded the
Peace of Cambrai, the Ladies' Peace,
on behalf of Francis I and Charle-
quint. In the Rue des Chanoines
there are tourelles of brick and of
white stone belonging to houses which
once boasted of old corkscrew stair-
cases. No. 40 of the Place au Bois is
dated 1667, with a gable which has
suffered from the years, and which
shows a peculiar ornament often met
with in the Arras houses. The door of
No. 15 of the Rue de l'Épée, formerly
the hotel de Franqueville, is a relic
of the old town, and No. 13 of the Rue
de l'Arbre à Poires, while not earlier
than the Eighteenth Century, has a
wonderful entrance. There is, of
course, the Cathedral of St. Sepulchre,
but it is modern, neither is there any-
thing left of the Archbishop's palace
except a Renaissance portal. The
tower of Saint Martin which over-
looks one of the busiest streets in
Cambrai belonged to the old church of
that name which has perished. The
Chateau de Selle with its strong tow-
ers is an example of the old military
architecture; the Scheldt, which
washes its walls adds to its pictur-
esqueness. Cambrai, the modern, is
an industrial center, but it has not
the appearance of a manufacturing
town. The factories are in the fau-
bourgs, and it is itself chiefly occupied
in selling the handwork of the weav-
ers, who carry on their trade in the
cellars of the surrounding villages and
cantons, that of Carnières particu-
larly. Cambric gives Cambrai a repu-
tation for fine and white linens which
rival those of Belfast. There is a big
linen factory at Saint Roch, around
which extend miles of meadow lands
where the fine tissues from the banks
of the Selle and the Scheldt are laid
out in the sun.

Besides linen and dye works, Cam-
brai bustles itself with agricultural
produce and with the growing of beet-
roots, more especially; the beetroot
industry giving occupation to large
numbers of the weavers of the Cam-
brésis. After having spent their win-
ters weaving fine linen in dark cellars,
these weavers, men and women, with
their children, at the first touch of
the May sun, emigrate into the coun-
try. The third class carriages on the
railways are filled with bands of them,
and they do not return to their winter

quarters until the earth begins to
harden in November. The fields of
beetroot need to be kept free of weeds
so that the young plants may grow
freely, and it is the weeding work
which brings the weavers into the sun-
light of the fields for nearly six months
of the year. It must be remembered
that the beetroot fields of this part
of France are of enormous size, and
that farm labor would be absolutely
unequal to coping with the work of
keeping them cleared of thistles,
groundsel, wild forget-me-not and
poppies. The weavers and their fam-
ilies are given shelter in the barns be-
longing to the farms. They are pro-
vided with soup by the farmers' wives,
but the rest of their victuals they have
to provide themselves from their earn-
ings, which are sometimes as much as
5 francs a day for each person's work.
But their day is a long one. They are
up with the dawn; and men and women
stream into the fields where in long
lines they work with the hoes until
evening, with only short intervals for
rest. The children have to see to
themselves. The big ones wash and
dress the smaller ones, get their
breakfast and then bring them into
the fields, where those who are strong
enough do their share of weeding.
When one farm's beetroot fields are
cleared the family wanders to an-
other, and they continue thus until the
time for hay making, then follows the
harvest, the threshing of the corn and
the digging up of the country occupa-
tion for the year, when the weavers
and their families return to their
looms in the villages around Cambrai
until the following spring.

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii — Gov. L. E.
Pinkham has issued a proclamation
calling for agricultural activity to
make Hawaii independent in reason-
able subsistence in face of the national
crisis. The proclamation says, in
part:

"Whereas, the territory of Hawaii is
not a self-contained, self-supporting
division of the United States; and
"Whereas, the annual charts and
reports of the Governor to the hon-
orable Secretary of the Interior have,
item by item, disclosed wherein the
territory fails to such an extreme in
the production of her food supplies;
"Now, therefore, I, Lucius E. Pink-
ham, Governor of Hawaii, in so far as
authority in me lies, do warn, urge
and direct the owners, officers and
managers of agricultural organiza-
tions, of whatever nature, the owners
of ranches, and the people having con-
trol of land for agriculture, that their
enterprise and immediate assistance
is necessary in the production of the
food supplies requisite to render the
entire population of these far-isolated
islands and our defenders independent
of outside assistance for reasonable
subsistence."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—James E. West,
chief scout executive of the Boy
Scouts of America, says that organi-
zation has just cause for complaint
in that considerable sums of money
intended for their work have been
given to other alleged boy scout move-
ments which do not represent the
ideals and training of the original
organization. Information has been
received, it is said, concerning a num-
ber of large gifts which were given
to an entirely different organization,
under the impression that the Boy
Scouts of America were the recipients.
Mr. West urges all those who are in-
terested in the Boy Scouts of America
to be sure their contributions reach
the mark.

HAWAII TO ATTEMPT FOOD INDEPENDENCE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

"Whereas, the territory of Hawaii is
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BOY SCOUT LEADER WARNS THE PUBLIC

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AMUSING STORY ABOUT DUGOUTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Patrick Mac-
Gill, author of "The Great Push," pre-
sents Riflemen Rynan's account of
dugouts as follows:

"When we got into the inimic trench
I spied a dugout filled with Germans,
who just would not come out, no mat-
ter how lovinly we called 'em, and that
dugout was such a good one that I
was loth to destroy it. 'Twas deco-
rated like a gentleman's house with
mirrors, sofas, carpets and pictures.
But whatsoever is said about them,
nobody can say the Germans are slack
at the furnishing 'iv their dugouts."

It was Riflemen Rynan who was
speaking. He was home in Green-
anore on leave, and full of big stories
of the field of battle. The time was 9
o'clock of a night in early spring, and
the house of Rynan's father was
crowded, for the neighbors had just
come in to see the 'sodjier home from
the wars."

"A dugout is a necessity," said
Rynan; "and the Germans have no
aigul at makin' dugouts. That one
that I was 'ist speakin' about was
one iv the best, and it went agin the
grain in me to destroy it."
"So yerselves don't spake dugouts is
good as the Germans?" asked Rynan's
father.

"Make a dugout!" said the riflemen
with a laugh. "Glory be! we niver
make a dugout now. We only take
them. There's no tinant rights in the
trenches. It's evictions all along the
line and we do the evictin'. And we
niver trouble about makin' dugouts
now, for the Boche is always hard at
work gettin' them ready for us. So
there's nothin' for us to do, but go
forward and take them over at the
point iv the bay'nit."

"And's the same all along the line.
No matter how far we push the inimic
back we find that he has got his dig-
outs. The country behind him is al-
ways prepared for a retreat. That is
the thought in his mind all the time,
the alsiast and safest way of gettin'
back out iv harm's way. Our thoughts
are always on gettin' forward; we
niver take much trouble about what's
to our rear."

"Their dugouts wor full iv every-
thing, rale beds, tables, chairs and
candlesticks, and all was looted from
the civilians. Av course we had dug-
outs. I used to be a good hand at
the diggin' iv them, but at the prsnt
time I prefer evictin' the Germans."

"We had a serkent, and he used to
say, whenever he saw us diggin'
ourselves in: 'It's much easier,' he
would say, 'to get a dugout at the
point iv a bay'nit than with the point
iv a spade.' And we used to say whin
we wor goin' out on a charge: 'Oh!
we're just goin' to take over a couple
av dugouts.'"

"But the ones that we used to make!
Some would keep out a bullet and
some wouldn't keep out the rain, and
some wouldn't keep out either. Used
to call them bombproof shelters, too!
I knew one and it was very good as
far as it went. Built iv pit-prods it

was and it was situated behind a slag
heap. If Jack Johnsons were dancin'
a six-hand reel on it, it would bear
their weight for a week iv Sundays.
But if a shower iv rain came, the
water was through immediate and ye
wor wet to the pelt afore ye knew
where ye wor. And thin I've seen
another dugout and it didn't let much
rain in. I slept in it meself. Ye
should have seen me me back agin the
wall iv the trench, an ammunition box
on one side iv me and a biscuit box
on the other, and, for a roof an um-
brella over me head! The um-
brella I picked up on the road where
it was dropped by the Frinch civilians
when they wor fittin'! Well, the
shelter was a bombproof one! Hm!
"Twouldn't keep out a bullet, it's
true, but thin it wouldn't let the rain
in, for its not ivry dugout that has an
umbrella roof."

"The dugout is the sodjier's home,"
said Rynan, "and we respect it as
such. There's an order amongst us
about dugouts and it's this: 'Always
leave your dugout better than ye find
it.' We do that av course, for its only
fair considerin' them that will follow
after. The Germans never leave a
nice dugout behind them. Not whin
we take possession by force, anyway,
for we gin'rally take possession with
a bomb. And a bomb has niver
any respect for property."

MEXICAN TAX LEVY ON OIL PRODUCTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Text of the
decree of April 13 placing new taxes
on the oil industry shows that the new
taxes are imposed only upon petrol-
eum products for export from the
country, except that a heavy tax is put
upon any portion of the product ex-
tracted which is allowed to go to
waste.

The taxes are nearly all levied on
an ad valorem basis, values being
established for the purposes of the tax
in the decree itself. Fuel oil of .91
density is valued at \$9.50 per ton, with
a decrease of 20 cents in value for each
increase of one-hundredth of density
until .97 density is reached; and the
value increases 40 cents per ton for
each hundredth of decreased density
from .91. All fuel oil above .97 density
is valued at \$7.50 a ton. Ten per cent
on these values is levied on all fuel
oil for export. Crude petroleum for
export is likewise taxed 10 per cent
on the values set which are \$14 per
ton for .91 density with the same de-
crease for increasing density to .97.

TORONTO TO GET A FULL COAL SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—At a meeting of
the Board of Control, Property Com-
missioner Chisholm was appointed to
purchase coal for the city and was
given full power to acquire all he can
at a reasonable figure regardless of
the 250,000-ton restriction previously
decided upon. The coal will be pur-
chased in the open market and direct
from the mines and will be brought
to the city all the year round by
water and railway. In regard to the
distribution and transportation, Mr.
Chisholm will have the assistance of
the finance commissioner, works com-
missioner, Harbor Board and the
Board of Control as an advisory com-
mittee.

COMMITTEE, FOUNDED TO AID ORPHANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York
Committee of the Fatherless Children
of France has been organized to raise
money to adopt the orphans of the
Marne. It is said that at least 53,000
orphans of the Marne are awaiting
foster parents, many of them children
of soldiers who were commanded by
Marshal Joffre.

MEMPHIS BANKS SUBSCRIBE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Memphis banks
have subscribed \$800,000 to the sec-
ond issue of the \$200,000,000 treasury
certificates being offered by Secretary
McAdoo of the Treasury Department.

CANADA PLANS SOLDIERS' FARMS

House of Commons to Consider
Measure for Dominion Lands
With Loans and Agricultural
Training for Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The future of the
returned soldiers was dealt with in
the House of Commons recently
through the medium of a resolution in-
troduced by the Minister of the In-
terior, Hon. Dr. Roche. It is the
first step of the Government's legis-
lation to provide for the settlement on
Dominion lands of all honorably dis-
charged members of the Canadian
naval and military expeditionary
forces.

In explaining the resolution, Dr.
Roche said that it called upon Parlia-
ment to authorize the Minister of the
Interior to reserve Dominion lands for
the purpose and to grant free entry
upon those lands to persons in the
classes designated. In addition it pro-
vides that loans not exceeding \$2000
each may be made to such settlers, in
order to assist them to purchase stock
and equipment and to make improve-
ments. A board of three commis-
sioners is to be appointed to make rec-
ommendations as to the tracts of land re-
quired and to advise the Government
as to the persons to whom the home-
steads of 160 acres each should be
granted and the loans made.

Dr. Roche also pointed out that
provision was being made not only for
financial assistance but also for train-
ing to fit the soldier-settler for life as
a farmer. Such training would be
given, as under the Australian system,
on state-owned farms or on approved
farms owned by private individuals.
Eventually the resolution was held
over at the request of Sir Wilfrid
Laurier, leader of the opposition.



Yale Night
Latches

No home is more secure from intru-
sion than the protection afforded by its
weakest lock. Reinforce the doubtful
locks on your outside doors with Yale
Cylinder Night Latches.

The name Yale is on every Yale
lock—look for it.

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Franklin Mills makes the most satis-
fying and delicious bread,
muffins and griddle cakes.
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See the name C-R-E-X
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The name C-R-E-X woven in the edge of
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

NEW HAVEN ROAD BILL IS ADVANCED

Following Report of Committee Upper Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Sends Stock Issue Bill to Third Reading

Authorizing the New Haven railroad to issue preferred capital stock, a bill was reported in the Massachusetts Senate today by the Committee on Railroads, with the dissent of Mr. Abbott of the House, and sent up to a third reading. The bill reads as follows:

Section 1. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is authorized, for the purpose of paying its floating indebtedness, to issue, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission and the provisions of Chapter 299 of the General Acts of the year 1915, not more than 450,000 shares of preferred stock of the par value of \$100 each, upon which the company may pay dividends out of its net income, not in excess of 7 per cent per annum.

Section 2. Said preferred stock may be issued under such provisions for future retirement or exchange for common stock as may be authorized by a vote of stockholders holding not less than two-thirds of the stock of such company and approved by the Public Service Commission.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Under suspension of the rules, moved by Senator Hobbs the bill was ordered to its third reading. The Committee on Ways and Means reported "ought to pass" on the bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission. The committee recommended, however, that the appropriation for the telephone department of the commission be increased from \$6500 to \$12,000.

The same committee reported "ought to pass" on the bill to establish the salaries of the justice and clerk of the Second District Court of Eastern Middlesex, and on the bill to establish a State system of old age annuities in the department of the Insurance Commissioner.

The rules were suspended on the bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission. It was amended as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means and the bill as amended was ordered to its third reading.

On motion of Senator Hull, the Senate reconsidered the vote of yesterday by which the bill granting temporary increase of salary to State employees was passed to be engrossed. The amendment of Senator Hull of yesterday excluding employees who receive salary increases on the sliding scale plan was then rejected, and the bill amended again so that these employees may have the option of selecting the increase allowed under this bill or the sliding scale increase. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Senator Beck opposed rejection, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, stating that the project can wait another year. Senator Wilson said that the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs had reported adversely on the same bill for the reason that the secretary of the Water and Sewerage Board had stated that the project could well wait for another year.

Sensor Bean said that he is not opposed to enclosed areas. He said he was opposed to allowing them to do the work by right of eminent domain.

Sensor Wilson favored the House amendments stating that the senator from Cambridge is not willing to trust the Public Service Commission in this matter. He said there are 111 transfer points on the system and that the bill will eliminate only about 13 or 14 of these points. He said that the hands of the Boston Elevated are tied and that legislation is necessary to correct the situation somewhat. He said the only opposition comes from the city of Cambridge. He declared that the company needs more than \$5,000,000 to keep up its service and transport the public safely. He said that the Mayor of Cambridge, in answer to a question before the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, practically stated that he saw no harm in a passenger getting a transfer, stopping in Central Square, Cambridge, for 15 minutes to do shopping, and then continuing his journey on his transfer.

Sensor Bean argued that the public will wake up some day and find that they have granted too much authority to the company.

On a rising vote of 19 to 4 the Senate concurred in the House amendments and a roll call was refused.

Sensor Timilty is a dissenter on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means "ought to pass" on the bill providing for a State system of old age annuities in the department of the Insurance Commissioner.

On the motion of Senator Hull, the Senate reconsidered the amendment to the bill making appropriations for the salaries and expenses of the Public Service Commission by which it increased from \$6500 to \$12,000 the amount appropriated for the telephone department of the commission. The amendment was rejected, so that the bill now appropriates but \$6500 for the telephone department. The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

The Committee on Ways and Means

reports "ought not to pass" on the bill to establish the salary of the chief deputy sheriff of Middlesex County. Senators Timilty and Martin dissent. The same committee reports reference to the next General Court on the bill for the improvement of the State highway between Draught and Methuen.

The bill relative to the development of the proposed school on land of the Commonwealth in Belchertown was reported "ought to pass" by Ways and Means Committee and was ordered to its third reading under suspension of the rules.

RAISE IN COST OF GAS IS PROPOSED

Commissioner Lewenberg Calls Attention of People of Massachusetts to Literature of Society of Stockholders

In a statement given out from the office of the State Gas and Electric Light Commissioners today, Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg called the attention of the people of the State to the Society of Stockholders of Gas and Electric Properties in Massachusetts, the object of which organization, Mr. Lewenberg says, is to raise the price of gas and electricity in this State and to secure higher dividends for the stockholders.

"The society was only recently formed," said Mr. Lewenberg, "and the names of Edwin F. Dwyer and George N. Nichols are prominently mentioned in the circulars and pamphlets issued from the office of the society at 15 Beacon Street. One of the circulars issued carries an attack on the board because it has been vigilant in its supervision of gas and electric light corporations."

"The circulars, which were brought to my attention," said Mr. Lewenberg, "plainly state that one of the objects of the organization is to increase the price of gas and electricity. My attention was first called to the society by testimony given by counsel for the Edison company during a hearing on the city of Boston lighting contract. The Edison attorney pointed out that his company has no connection with the organization."

The pamphlet has on its title cover, under the head of Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the name of "Society of Stockholders of Gas & Electric Light Properties in Massachusetts."

It is replete with attacks on the present Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners as the following will indicate: "The value of gas and electric light property in Massachusetts, and the dividends which public authority allows to be paid, are now figured by public authority by other rules than the rule of justice." One particular shaft directed at Commissioner Solomon Lewenberg says: "In July, 1916, the personnel of the board again changed and Mr. S. Lewenberg was appointed by Governor McCall to take the place of Mr. Riley on the board."

"With the coming of Mr. Lewenberg the policy of the board underwent a most violent, and for the stockholders, a most disastrous change. The constructive policy of the board, which had prevailed during the period when Mr. Barker (former chairman) was chairman, was now completely overthrown and a policy was adopted which seemed to have for its watchword 'destruction of property values,' and which at any rate has had for its effect the destruction of property values."

The objects of the society, as outlined on the reverse side of its membership and contribution blanks, are: (1) to secure for stockholders dividends on the full value of their property; (2) to secure increases in the price of gas and electricity; (3) to prevent further loss to stockholders through shrinkage in market value of their stock and to recover losses already sustained; (4) to secure the distribution to stockholders of profits which the gas and electric light commissioners have refused to allow to be paid out; (5) to secure legislation which will allow gas and electric light companies to issue new stock to stockholders without further payment.

The membership fees are for stockholders owning 15 shares or less \$5 and a graduated fee up to \$50 for stockholders owning more than 100 shares.

The applications for membership are addressed to Edwin F. Dwyer, who is recorded as secretary of the society of stockholders, and instructions are to make checks, etc., payable to George N. Nichols, financial secretary. Mr. Lewenberg also said he was in possession of four circular letters, two signed by Edwin F. Dwyer, one signed by George N. Nichols, and another unsigned.

The unsigned circular letter shows in a comparison of figures, based on an alleged investigation by several public lighting companies, that gas and electric rates should be increased in various instances from 10 to 30 per cent.

SHIPPING POWER TO BE GIVEN PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Favorable report on the bill to grant President Wilson power to give preference to the shipment of certain commodities during the war was made to the Interstate Commerce Committee today by a subcommittee.

FARMERS WANT PRICES FIXED

Government Operation of Transportation Recommended at Fargo Conference—Non-Future Policy Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Two dollars and fifty cents for number one northern wheat at Northwestern terminals, which means \$2.25 wheat to farmers, Government operation of transportation facilities, terminal elevators and warehouses when necessary as a war measure, and prohibition of dealing in futures in food products, not only as a temporary war measure but as a permanent policy, were recommended in resolutions adopted by the price-fixing conference on Tuesday night. Representatives of farmers organizations from all parts of the United States and Canada were in attendance. Bread riots and demoralization of business were predicted if the Government does not regulate prices.

The House Committee on Agriculture at Washington promises to withhold action on a bill before that body until a delegation of seven named by the Fargo conference is heard. The conference also went on record in declaring for a Government guarantee of at least \$1 per bushel for potatoes, and

the creation of a price-fixing department, separate from that of the Department of Agriculture, during the war.

BOSTON & MAINE HEARING IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Proposed investigation of the efforts to reorganize the Boston & Maine Railroad is the subject of a hearing this afternoon by a subcommittee of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

Upon complaint of minority stockholders, Senator Cummins of Iowa has proposed an Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the entire litigation. The subcommittee consists of Senators Pomerene, Thompson and Cummins.

BOY MADE DEPUTY MARSHAL

Edward Lutsky of Boston was today appointed Deputy United States Marshal by Marshal Mitchell, and sworn in before Judge Morton. He is said to be the youngest deputy marshal ever to be sworn in in the country and his entrance into the office attracted much attention. He is a member of the Newspaper Boys Union, having sold papers to maintain himself for many years. He is known all over the metropolitan district particularly in Boston, where he has spent most of his life, his childhood days being spent in Malden. His chief duties in the marshal's office will be to act as messenger.

DRAFT SERVICE EXEMPTIONS

Claims to Be Considered by Special Boards After Registration and After Names Are Drawn for New Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder finds that many persons confuse registration and draft. Each is a distinct process. Exemptions will be granted after draft and not before. Even convicts and alien enemies are obliged to register.

There is little difficulty in answering the questions which are asked in regard to registration for there are no exceptions to the rule that all male persons in the United States between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, must register, except those already in the Federal military or naval service. Exemption claims will be considered by special boards appointed by the President. These boards will function under the law and under regulations prescribed by the President. No exemptions will be made until the registration is complete. Determination of the exemptions, the War Department emphasized today, "is a second step, separate from registration."

The provost marshal-general said regarding exemption machinery:

"From the lists of persons registered, names will subsequently be drawn by lot by the nearest system that can be devised. Persons whose names are drawn and others interested will be given an opportunity to present claims for exemption, exclusion or discharge from the draft and to support such claims by evidence."

"Regulations governing the determination of exemptions, exclusions and discharges will, when promulgated, be made available to all concerned at the offices of the local boards. Until such regulations have been promulgated further information cannot be given as it might later prove misleading, and even after the regulations have been made public, decisions concerning exemptions, exclusions and discharges in individual cases cannot be made by this office (provost marshal-general) since the law provides that all such cases shall be heard and determined by the boards to be established for that purpose."

SUFFRAGE TO BE TOPIC

An informal talk on recent hearings with President Wilson and the Judiciary Committee of Congress on the Federal suffrage amendment, will be given by Mrs. Robert M. Baker, national press chairman, this afternoon, at the headquarters of the National Women's Party, at 129 Tremont Street. Mrs. Baker was present at the hearings and the amendment is now before the Judiciary Committee and the House.

CAMP SITE IN SOUTH BOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has completed negotiations for the purchase of about 18,500 acres of land adjoining the city of Anniston, Ala., for use as a camp ground and target range for the field artillery of the Regular Army and the National Guard. The selection of this site was made after many parts of the southern states had been examined and after the suitability of the terrain at Anniston had been determined by holding an encampment for field artillery target practice at that place in 1915.

The purchases recently made complete the project of the War Department for the establishment of field artillery training camps for the different sections of the country. These camps now include Tobyhanna, Pa., for the eastern states; Anniston, Ala., for the southern states; Sparta, Wis., for the north central states; Ft. Riley, Kansas, for the south central states; Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, for the southwestern states; and Monterey, Cal., for the western states. It is expected that the field artillery of the country will be assembled at these camps each year for a thorough course of target practice and field exercises.



Taffeta with Georgette \$5.00

White Net \$5.00

Foulard \$5.00

Emb. Georgette \$5.00

Misses' Dresses

This occasion is most interesting in *misses' dresses*—not only because of the many *special values* on sale, but also on account of the number of attractive models shown—which are appropriate for *graduation, class day* and other events connected with *commencement week*.

Charming models in Georgettes, crepe de chins, taffetas
Dainty effects in fine laces and nets.
White, flesh and gray for commencement and class day.
Many in navy and copenhagen for afternoon wear.
Simple tailored dresses, straight lines, pleated tunic dresses
Side-draped dresses, bolero dresses, silk and bead embroideries
Silk stitching, hemstitching, beadings.
Many from Chandler & Co.'s own custom workrooms.

Glove Specials

Washable Gloves, cham-oisset and flosset, 2-clasp. Special \$5.
Washable Gloves, doeskin. PXM sewn. Special 1.75 pair.

White Underskirts Special at 1.95

One of many charming styles at this price is a skirt with nainsook top, flounce of solid and eyelet embroidery, embroidery underlay.

Military Capes

Our model army blue jersey, silver buttons, collar with white stars—also full cape of serge in navy, white or copenhagen vest and collar. Special \$5.00.



Misses' Crepe de Chine \$5.00

Misses' Taffeta \$5.00

Misses' Taffeta \$5.00

Misses' Crepe de Chine \$5.00

New Hats

All white
White and black
Navy and white
Purples
Delicate greys
Soft tans

Prices extremely moderate for the qualities. Included are many hats in entirely new styles—made of fine materials bought at about half earlier prices. Splendid values at

\$10 and \$15

Also 20.00, 25.00 and up to 35.00

Hats for Weddings

Also for Formal Dress Occasions

Charming new styles appear daily—suitable for brides, bridesmaids and wedding guests. Note especially the combinations of lissere with hair braid, shadow lace and velvet. Many at 15.00 and 25.00. Others up to 125.00.

SUMMER FURS

Stylish and becoming—scarfs and capes in fox, kolinsky and other furs, at 32.50 to 125.00.

Lingerie Waists

Note that these waists are as beautifully made and finished as waists for which you would expect to pay much more.

Note the styles at 2.95

—Two batiste waists, clever, small ruffles and pink tucks.
—A handkerchief linen waist, block printed collar and cuffs.
—Two high neck waists, pin tucks and crochet buttons.
—A batiste blouse, soft draped jabot.
—A voile waist, charming embroidered collar.

Hundreds at

\$2.95

and

Note the styles at 3.95

—One smart batiste waist, high neck, detachable jabot.
—Two pleated front batiste waists, like the frilled shirts of old-time gallants.
—Two dainty voile blouses, colored hand embroidery.
—Two voile waists, embroidered organdie insets.

\$3.95

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West



MORE POTATOES BUT HIGHER PRICE

United States Bureau Reports
Though Shipments of Fruits
and Vegetables Are Greater
Than 1916 the Cost Increases

"Prices of new potatoes are advancing despite shipments double those of last year," says the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in its report on market conditions for the week of May 15. "No shortage in supplies of fruits and vegetables, except strawberries and old potatoes," is reported. "On some commodities, such as new potatoes and tomatoes, shipments are twice as heavy as during the corresponding period of last year."

During the past week an average of over 40 cars of new potatoes a day have been shipped from Texas, and over 75 cars a day from South Carolina. "Despite the fact that total shipments of new potatoes for the week of May 15 to May 21 were about twice as heavy as the corresponding week a year ago, potato prices are still advancing on a strong market," says the report. Shipments of Texas onions have been continuing at the rate of over 85 cars a day, and with 611 cars shipped last week, the report says, 316 more cars were shipped than during the corresponding week of 1916, although the wholesale prices are about 15 to 25 cents per crate higher than at this time last year. Strawberry shipments were about 100 cars a day less than in 1916, it is reported.

Shipments of early cabbage are greater than during this season last year, although the price is higher in wholesale and retail markets. About 60 cars of early cabbage were shipped a day last week or an average of seven cars a day more than during the corresponding week of 1916. Almost seven times as much lettuce was shipped last week than during the week of May 15, 1916, and shipments of celery are reported two-thirds greater.

Pigs to Be Distributed

Boys and Girls of Hampshire County
to Raise Them

Saturday will be Pig Distribution Day at Northampton, Mass., for the pig raisers of Hampshire County. The food conservation committee of the Public Safety Committee will turn over several hundred pigs to new owners, mostly boys and girls, on the steps of the courthouse on Saturday forenoon. The pigs will be given away to all applicants who are residents of the county, until the supply is exhausted. The committee expects to award prizes in the fall to the most successful pig raiser.

Food production in Hampshire County has had a great boom this spring, and Chairman Leslie R. Smith, at a recent meeting of the Public Safety Committee, reported organization of food-producing committees in every town in the county. In addition the committee has distributed three carloads of seed potatoes, aggregating 2500 bushels.

The application of the so-called 50-50 plan for farming and selling the Hampshire County crop this year is said to be responsible for the increase in the planted acreage in the county.

Chelsea Plots Cultivated
About 500 men, women and children of Chelsea have begun to cultivate plots in the three acres set aside on the Marine Hospital grounds for the use of Polish people of the city.

Sheep-raising on a large scale is to be started in Essex County about June 1, when a large shipment of ewes from Idaho will be unloaded at Topsfield for distribution by the Essex County Food Producing Committee, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

Lectures from the Women's Municipal League are giving talks on economical cooking methods at 110 Salem Street, afternoons beginning at 2:30 o'clock.

SENATORS ASKED TO AID PROHIBITION

Resolutions urging Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks to support wartime prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating beverages were passed at the annual meeting of the Unitarian Temperance Society yesterday. The National Alliance of Unitarian Women also endorsed national prohibition in the United States.

The Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, executive secretary of the war prohibition conservation committee, criticized Governor McCall's position on the prohibition question and also that of Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham did not endorse such criticism and said that the place for prohibitionists was in Washington making personal presentation of their positions to members in Congress. Other speakers for prohibition were the Rev. C. R. Eliot, the Rev. Edgar S. Wiers, and the Rev. William Sullivan of New York, and a paper was read from Dr. Haven Emerson of New York.

OPINION GIVEN ON RAILROAD MEASURE

Attorney-General Atwell in an opinion given to the legislative committee on Railroads today, declares that the McLean amendment to the New Haven Railroad's preferred stock bill is unconstitutional if it operates in any way to render less valuable the stockholders' right to sub-vote stock.

The amendment proposed by the Fall River Senator sought to prevent other railroad companies, railroad

holding companies or express companies from subscribing to the new issue in the event that the latter were authorized by the Legislature.

The Committee on Railroads, when that amendment was offered, put two questions to the Attorney-General. The first was as to whether or not the railroad company could lawfully comply with the provision if enacted into law; the second was as to whether or not noncompliance would result in the New Haven losing the right to pay dividends out of net earnings, as it is authorized to do by another section of the same act.

In answer to the first question, the Attorney-General says that "if the bill is construed to authorize the issue without consent of the stockholders who are denied the right to acquire such stock, your first question is to be answered in the negative; otherwise, it is to be answered in the affirmative."

The answer to the second question, the Attorney-General says, is to be answered in the affirmative if the bill is construed to mean that the issue is authorized without consent of the stockholders who are denied the right to acquire such stock. "If the stock is not to be issued without the consent of the stockholders who are denied the right to acquire it, the answer is also affirmative 'as to such stock, as may be held by railroad corporations, railroad holding companies and express companies.'"

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE CAPITAL CHANGE

MANILA, Philippines.—The transfer of the seat of the Government of the Mountain province from Baguio to Trinidad, a few miles away from the mountain resort, which took place on Oct. 1, has so far been a failure in its announced aims—the popularizing of Trinidad and the making of it a gathering place for the people of the wild tribes, says the Times.

It had been hoped that the big market which draws hundreds of Igorots to Baguio, might be partially transferred to Trinidad. But this hope was dispelled despite preparations made for the transfer. Long custom led the Igorots to tramp into Baguio while the presence of American and European buyers with their larger purses, led the marketmen to disdain the trip to Trinidad.

So the transfer has affected nobody except the Lieutenant-Governor who is forced to occupy an inferior house at Trinidad and suffer the inconvenience of sending his servants daily into Baguio to provide himself with food.

PROTEST SHIPPING POTATOES OUT OF CITY

DES MOINES, Ia.—Claiming that potatoes of the highest grade are being rejected by Des Moines commission houses and are being shipped out of the city at a price as low as \$1.80 a bushel, Mayor MacVicar is prepared to strike another blow at the potato market, says the Register. It is time that some strenuous efforts be made to stop this sort of manipulation of the food market," he said.

"I know of two carloads of potatoes on switch tracks here which are offered for sale at \$2.50 a bushel," he averred. Mr. MacVicar will lay these facts before the City Council at a special session.

HULL, ONT., MAY BE DRY
OTTAWA, Ont.—Curfew is tolling the knell of the departure of the liquor traffic from the city of Hull, says the Citizen. As each day draws to a close, public opinion, which has been stirred to its utmost depths by the unenviable reputation which the city has earned as the "barroom of Ottawa," is veering silently but no less surely to the ranks of those who are fighting with all the energy at their command to close up every drinking place, and forever put the finish to the liquor traffic in Hull.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—When the national anthems are sung there are at least 20 Montana State University freshmen who will be able to sing every word of the songs, says the Dispatch. R. D. Jenkins is instructor. Mr. Jenkins requires that the class be able to write from memory every stanza of "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the end of the semester before students will receive credit for their work.

PAY FOR ENLISTED EMPLOYEES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—All employees of the New York stock exchange who are now or may be in the future serving the nation either in the Army or Navy are to be paid the difference between the salaries they have been getting and the Government compensation.

"LIBERTY LOAN" WEEK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Governors of Illinois and Michigan on Wednesday issued proclamations designating the week beginning May 28 as "Liberty Loan" week.

SECRETARY NAMED
Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara last night appointed James H. Devlin Jr., an attorney, as his secretary to fill the position vacated by John P. McNamara. Mr. Devlin is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and resides in Allston.

CANADA MINIMUM DRAFT AGE
OTTAWA, Ont.—It is officially announced that the minimum age at which compulsion is to be applied in Canada is 20 years.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY
DALLAS, Tex.—The Presbyterian General Assembly here today decided by unanimous vote to hold the 1918 annual meeting at Columbus, O.

FEWER GERMANS SEEKING AMERICA

Marked Falling Off in Total for
Last Quarter—One of Every
Three Arrivals Up to That
Period Was a Teuton

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the last quarter century there has been a marked falling off in the percentage of Germans in the total number of immigrants who come to our shores, says a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society.

With more than 17,000,000 immigrant arrivals since 1890, only 1,023,000 have been Germans, whereas in the 114 years between the establishment of the American republic and 1890 out of a total of 15,689,000 immigrants there were 5,125,000 Germans—every third arrival a Teuton.

If from the 1,023,000 who have come to America since 1890, the period of greatest influx of foreigners, a proper deduction is made for those who returned to their homeland and those who have passed away it will be seen that there are fewer than 1,000,000 former subjects of the Kaiser in this country who have not been here more than 26 years, says the bulletin. Of more than 8,000,000 people of German birth and immediate ancestry among us less than 1,000,000 fail to have the background of birth or long residence in America behind them.

An examination of the statistics of American immigration shows that since the foundation of the United States Government, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has contributed 8,400,000 of her people and Germany more than 4,000,000; Ireland with more than 4,000,000; Great Britain, with a little less than 4,000,000, and Scandinavia, with something less than 2,000,000, have, together with Germany, contributed more than half of the total immigration to North American shores since the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Austria-Hungary stands next on the list of contributors to the immigrant stream that has flowed from Europe to America. Although Austria-Hungarians began to immigrate in considerable numbers only when the arrivals from western Europe had begun to fall off, sufficient have come from the dual monarchy to populate the State of Texas to its present density. Italy has sent enough of her people to duplicate the population of Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

The Russians who have come to our shores number 3,419,000. They could replace one-half of the population of New England.

BOND TRANSFERS GENERAL IN 1914

(Continued from page one)

collecting department officials and clerks bonded to the extent of \$784,000. He said the rates were the same and he preferred to do business with a friend.

Le Forrest A. Hall, bookkeeper in the collecting department, testified to giving the name of the National Surety Company agent as a bonding concern to a citizen whose taxes were in arrears and who asked him where he could get surety.

Robert J. Dunkle of O'Brien & Russell, insurance and bonding concern where Peter J. and Edwin P. Fitzgerald have their desks, was recalled. He refused point blank to allow the Finance Commission and an auditor to look over his concern's ledger to take off to account the firm has with the Fitzgeralds.

Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, said that an effort might be made to see the books for that purpose alone. Mr. Dunkle gave to the commission agreements with the Fitzgeralds as agents for O'Brien & Russell which Attorney Hurlburt read, leaving the amounts paid as blank. These rates were for business other than National Surety Company bonding for the city of Boston. The O'Brien & Russell firm have nothing to do with the Fitzgeralds' municipal bonding business. Attorney Hurlburt said that the rates should not come out unless the case were taken to the Superior Court, where the judge would pass upon the matter there.

Charles B. Slattery, treasurer of the city of Boston since 1906, was the next witness. He said that in 1912 he had given bond for \$150,000 and that the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company was his surety. He told of two \$20,000 bonds with the same concern, of Treasury Department employees, and of 16 at \$10,000 each. In all the Massachusetts company had

a business amounting to \$350,000 in the treasurer's office in 1912.

In 1913 the business of the same company amounted in this office to \$360,000. In 1914, according to the records, the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company wrote, but \$20,000 of the treasurer's office business while the National Surety Company wrote \$390,000. In 1915 the Massachusetts company was dropped and the National Surety did all the treasurer's office bonding to the amount of \$360,000.

Treasurer Slattery, asked why he had made the change, said that he had compared the companies and that as Edwin P. Fitzgerald was a friend of his he made the change, the city losing nothing. He said he was influenced only partially through friendship for Mr. Fitzgerald. Asked if he knew that Mr. Fitzgerald was interested in politics, he said he thought that all young men were interested in politics. He admitted that he might have been told that Peter J. Fitzgerald was agent for the surety company.

William P. Fowler, chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor was then interrogated. He admitted the policy which pervaded other city departments of changing the surety company in favor of the National concern was followed in his office. In 1916, the National company did \$36,000 worth of business in his company while his own bond of \$10,000 was with the Maryland Casualty Company. Pressed as to whether politics was with the Maryland Casualty Company, he asserted positively that so far as he was concerned such was not the case.

In his testimony yesterday Mr. Curley admitted that he had originated the plan of having delinquent taxpayers put up bonds to guarantee payment of the money they owed the city. He did this in 1915 to protect his own bond, he said, as it expired before the properties could be sold for their taxes. When bonds were given, the properties specified were not advertised for sale. The bulk of this 1915 tax bonding business went to the National Surety Company, but the collector said that he had nothing to do with this. When it was said that one man had declared the collector had advised him, Mr. Curley said it was not true. The collector said that about 95 per cent of the tax debt bonds given him in 1915 were underwritten by the National Surety Company. He had never tried to collect under these bonds, but had sold the properties if the taxes had not been paid. He declared the bonds were necessary to his own protection to show that he was trying to get the money. Formerly, he said, he had taken notes from delinquents. He did this in 1916 and most of the notes were unpaid.

Walter O'Malley of the Boston Law Department, appeared in the afternoon yesterday as "personal counsel" for William E. Cunningham, John J. McCarthy and John H. McGilroy. Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, objected to Mr. O'Malley's appearance as a representative of the Law Department. A long argument followed, and it was brought out that Mayor Curley, about one year ago, had ordered that any city employees summoned to appear before the Finance Commission should be advised by a corporation counsel of the city.

The Finance Commission declares that much of the city's bonding business is unnecessary and plainly intimates that it is given to Mr. Fitzgerald because of his political friendships. Attorney Hurlburt declared that he proposed to show that the city's bonding business has become practically a monopoly that city automobiles, elevators and boilers are insured against liability whereas there is no liability attached to their operation, the city not being liable under the law. He declared the bonding of delinquent taxpayers was also unnecessary despite the collector's claims.

Among those who testified at the first session of the hearing were Walter B. Henderson of the firm of John C. Paige & Co. who said that he had gained the impression from conversation with President Joyce of the National Surety Company that Francis L. Daly had seen Mr. Joyce in New York and impressed upon him the possibilities of bigger business if Mr. Fitzgerald was given the Boston berth; Robert J. Dunkle of the firm of O'Brien & Russell, who testified that as he remembered it Mr. Fitzgerald told him he hoped to get much bonding business from Boston contractors, and Garrett W. Scollard and Bowdoin S. Parker, formerly city collectors, who testified that in their terms of office they had not required tax bonds.

CAMBRIDGE MASONIC TEMPLE
Under the auspices of the Past Masters Association of Cambridge, a lecture on Freemasonry in its earliest stages was given by John Baker in Cambridge Masonic Temple last night. More than 250 members of the craft attended.

ITALY'S ENVOYS AT WHITE HOUSE

Headed by Prince Udine. They
Extend to President Wilson
Gratitude for Assistance Ren-
dered by United States

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Mission today paid to President Wilson and the United States the highest tribute within its gift. Headed by Prince Udine, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, they visited the White House to extend to the President Italy's gratitude for the assistance rendered by the United States and for the entrance of the latter into the war of the Allies. The Prince presented to President Wilson a letter from King Victor Emmanuel expressing his gratification and congratulations upon the attitude taken by the United States in the war.

The mission earlier had called on Secretaries Lansing and Baker. Members of the mission this afternoon conferred with Government officials. A formal dinner and reception will be held at the White House tonight for the entire Italian Mission.

Capital Gives Welcome

Italian Mission Greeted by Cheering
Crowds at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Capital received the members of the Italian Mission with all the display of great crowds, flags, cheering and a general welcome such as characterized the arrival of the British and the French missions.

The members of the mission were received at the Union Station by Secretary Lansing. The head of the mission is the Prince of Udine, who wore on his arrival the uniform of a captain of the Royal Navy. He is a member of the reigning house of Italy. All the associates of the prince are men of distinction in Italian affairs, among them Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless.

Immediately after arrival on Wednesday at the Leiter residence, where the visitors will reside, luncheon was served. In the evening the members of the mission dined at the Italian Embassy. On Thursday calls will be made on Government officials, and conference will then begin.

The conferences with representatives of the United States will be similar to those with the British and French war missions. Their work will have to do principally with obtaining railway equipment, coal and iron and steel. It is likely, also, that another loan will be welcomed by Italy. It is probable that the mission, at the conclusion of its work in Washington, will tour various sections of the East and Middle West. Definite plans regarding the proposed trip will be completed later.

The Prince of Udine, ranking member of the mission, is the eldest son of the Duke of Genoa and first cousin of King Victor Emmanuel. The prince is a captain in the Royal Navy, has taken an active part in the war and has been awarded a medal for deeds of personal daring.

Guglielmo Marconi, another member of the mission, is a member of the Italian Senate, and also holds a commission in the Engineer Corps of the army, where he has been devoting his energies to the service of the Government by inventing and perfecting war devices.

Marquis Luigi Bonarrelli di Redondo, a third member, is undersecretary for foreign affairs, and has

been a member of the Italian House of Representatives since 1910. He has headed several important war missions to foreign countries.

Another member is Francesco Savarionitti, widely known as a student of economics, who has published many works of political science and finance. He has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1906, and formerly was Minister of Industry and Commerce.

The fifth member is Augusto Ciofelli, who has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1909. He has been a member of the Italian Cabinet several times, and at present is also a member of the Council of State, an administrative and judicial body.

Enrico Arlotto is Minister of Transportation, and has represented the city of Naples in the House of Representatives for eight years. In 1905 he was Minister of Finance when the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, was Premier.

Italian Mission Invited

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell and a committee of prominent New York citizens will go to Washington Monday next to extend a formal invitation to the members of the Italian war mission to visit this city. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, has been appointed chairman of a citizens' committee which is to arrange a welcome. Lloyd Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, has been chosen chairman of the executive committee.

PROVISIONS FOR AYER CAMP ARE FAVORED

The House Committee on Ways and Means today reported a bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the establishment of a sanitary system at the mobilization camp at Ayer. The bill also contained a provision carrying an appropriation of \$10,000 for the establishment of a State constabulary to operate with the local police and agents of the Federal Government in the vicinity of the mobilization camp. The sanitation system is to be installed by the State Health Department, and the expenditure of the \$30,000 is to be supervised by the Governor and Executive Council. The bill is in response to the Governor's special message asking for such legislation.

The Massachusetts House passed to be engrossed today the bill providing for continuation of the Boston Transit Commission for one year. The vote was taken after considerable debate and the adoption of a specific amendment limiting the duration of the commission to one year.

SUPERIOR COURT BUDGET APPROVED

Mayor Curley and the City Council today approved the segregated budget of \$409,949.52 of Clerk Francis A. Campbell of the Suffolk County Superior Civil Court, thus making money available for the jurors, clerks and other court attaches whose compensation has been held up for the last month. The council passed the budget unanimously. The Mayor approved it at once and then ordered City Treasurer Slattery to keep his office open until 6 o'clock to permit the jurors and others to draw their back pay.

The council also approved unanimously the legislative act permitting the city to pay to city employees who go to war the difference between the money they receive for their military duty and their usual salaries as public servants. The Mayor signed the order, thus making it effective at once.

SENATE HOLDS UP FOOD BILL

President's Program, Which In-
cludes Arbitrary Control of
Prices and Commodities, Is
Threatened by His Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Food control legislation advocated by the President is proving unpopular among members of Congress. In certain quarters at least, and while it is believed that the Administration ultimately may be granted practically the full powers which it seeks, it is predicted on Capitol Hill that the far-reaching laws, demanded as war emergency necessities, will not be enacted until they have stemmed a powerful tide of opposition.

The Senate met at noon today and, on motion of Senator Chamberlain, immediately adjourned out of respect to Senator Lane of Oregon, who passed away Wednesday night at San Francisco.

One instance of the unfriendly attitude toward the food program which includes, virtually, a dictatorship, and which proposes price fixing of commodities, was recorded on Wednesday when the Senate refused immediate consideration of a bill appropriating \$13,700,000 for handling the food problem.

Senator Gore, chairman, reported the measure favorably from the Agriculture Committee, and asked immediate action. Several members objected to undue haste, and the bill was postponed one day, the Senate adjourning in the middle of the afternoon.

This is the second time the upper house has put its foot down on the food legislation. On Monday it sent back to the Agriculture Committee, for further consideration, what may be termed the Mann Food Bill, to be reported to the Senate.

The latter measure was intended to be the Administration bill, but much comment has been heard upon the fact that it contained practically none of the more drastic features, such as price fixing, insisted upon at the White House. The Senate Agriculture Committee is divided upon the whole proposition. Its attitude may be sufficient to block the entire program, or at least to seriously delay its enactment.

The most effective breach in the congressional food control machinery appears to be among the Democrats themselves. Few of the Administration senators, it is declared, fully sympathize with the plans of the Executive. In the House of Representatives, it is understood that the Administration has a little stronger support, notwithstanding that Republicans and Democrats are more evenly divided in the lower branch.

The most discordant note comes from those who declare the contemplated food program would quite completely overturn the economic structure of the United States. The fact that actual hostilities are being waged on soil some 3000 miles away causes some to declare that no such radical step is required at this time.

Prohibition of the use of grains, fruits and other foodstuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages, as a conservation measure, is a particular feature upon which Congress is split. The "dry" forces have made plans to wage an unyielding contest for the inclusion of some provision of this character.

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This Man Smile?

HIS money has
gone farther than
his neighbor's.

He has bought

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One of a series of Miniature Silver Chests with all the merits and good qualities of the larger ones.

Sterling Silver Knives, Forks, and Spoons, in the best of our special patterns.

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NAVAL RECRUITS LACK EQUIPMENT

Of the 1700 Men at Commonwealth Pier Receiving Station Only Few Are Said to Have Anything Like Full Outfit

Inquiry at the Commonwealth Pier naval receiving station indicates that undesirable conditions have arisen from the great shortage of all kinds of equipment. Of the 1700 men at the pier only a few have anything like a complete outfit. Sixty per cent are without the canvas bags needed to keep their uniforms and kits in. Many have a blue suit, but no white one, and vice versa.

There are 75 recruits who cannot find even a sweater to fit. Few of the men have the short overcoat for watch duty called a pea jacket. One sailor lent his jacket to six other men last week. These conditions, it should be explained, are not due to any lack of work or foresight on the part of the naval officers stationed in Boston, but to the inability of the central supply depots to fill requisitions.

There are no whaleboats at the pier, so it is impossible to teach the recruits how to row and manage a boat. They have only one gun, a field piece, said to be a relic of the Civil War, and no ammunition, so that the recruits cannot be taught how to serve a gun in action. There is also a lack of competent instructors, only two Annapolis men being assigned to the pier, and the rest of the officers being naval militiamen or Naval Reservists.

For the 1700 men at the pier there are only 200 rifles, and these have no sights, so that it is impossible to put any of the men through the complete manual of arms. Every day, groups of the men are sent off to ships or navy yards partly equipped, and partly trained, where much could have been done to make them more useful and presentable if the pier had an adequate source of equipment to draw upon.

Gen. Edwards Seeks Orders

B. & M. Situation With Regard to Guardsmen Called Unprecedented

Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., in charge of the Northeastern Department of the United States Army, telegraphed Washington from Boston today for instructions concerning the transportation of members of the National Guard, who have been assigned to patrol the railroad property in his department. Recently it developed that members of the Massachusetts National Guard, who were guarding two bridges, four and two miles distant from a main camp west of Boston, were paying for their trips on the railroad to and from their stations. Yesterday they were ordered to cease guarding until further instructions were received. This morning, however, they were ordered back and are expected to continue until definite orders come from Army headquarters in Washington.

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, who investigated this condition yesterday, said today that the case was without precedent in National Guard history, and that until official instructions from Washington were received the men would continue their guard duty and pay their railroad fares. When a company or a large number of men are to be transported, the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., issues orders which are taken as tickets on the train, but in the present cases, permits had not been received and the men are paying in cash for their trips to protect the property of the railroad.

It was stated today at the offices of the Boston & Maine Railroad that members of the National Guard riding on its trains must either be able to show an order signed by the United States Army Quartermaster or else pay their own fares, even if such guardsmen are on their way to take up guard duty on one of the bridges or culverts of the Boston & Maine railroad property.

In any case the railroad receives pay for the transportation of these soldiers who are guarding its property, as the conductors are instructed to collect the slips signed by the Army quartermaster and return them in lieu of tickets. The quartermaster's slips are then charged up by the railroad accounting office to the Government. This method, it is stated by the railroad officials, was used during last year's Mexican campaign.

Recruiting Is Lively

Increased Enrollment Is Shown in All Departments of Service

Recruiting in the National Guard, the Engineers Regiment and the Army, Navy and Marine Corps showed an increase today.

The Ninth Regiment tent on the Common makes the fourth organization represented there, and with the aid of its band, which will give a concert each noon, good results are expected. The Army accepted 35 men yesterday, the Navy four, the Marine Corps three, the Engineer Regiment 28 and the National Guard a large number.

Recruits of the Ninth Regiment will start training at Framingham next week, this being the first outfit to begin serious work along these lines. Members of the Ninth Machine Gun

CAPTAIN RUSH VISITS HARVARD

Commandant of Charlestown Navy Yard Received by Officials and Inspects Crufts High Tension Radio Laboratory

Capt. William R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the first naval district, accompanied by a staff of nine, paid an inspection visit this afternoon to the Crufts high tension radio laboratory of Harvard University. The commandant was received with the honors due his rank. A Marine Corps band played and a company of marines under command of Capt. John Quincy Adams, U. S. M. C., was in attendance.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Prof. George W. Pierce, representing the faculty, received the party on the lawn of Pierce Hall, where the 120 students of the naval radio course were drawn up at attention. They were in service uniform. President Lowell and Professor Pierce escorted the inspection party down the line, and Captain Rush complimented the men on their excellent appearance.

Speaking briefly, to Captain Rush, President Lowell said that he had not thought when the Crufts high tension laboratory was built by Harvard College that it would ever be put to use for military or naval purposes. He took pleasure in welcoming Captain Rush, he said, and was glad to report that Harvard was doing everything it could to cooperate with the military and naval authorities.

The inspection party then visited Pierce Hall, which is used for laboratories, class rooms and a dormitory, and the Crufts laboratory building, which adjoins the Pierce Hall.

While in Pierce Hall Captain Rush spoke briefly with Miss Mary Lamborghini of West Medford, who was costumed as first class yeowoman of the Navy. She is studying to do clerical work in connection with the radio service.

The naval radio course at Harvard is of indefinite length, and all branches of practical work are being done in training the students for service. Most of the students are Harvard men or from other colleges. Captain Rush's inspection occupied 40 minutes.

Plans for Registration

Upwards of 1300 Citizens to Do Clerical Work on Enrollment Day

Upwards of 1300 Boston citizens will be accepted for service today for clerical work on enrollment day, June 5, in the 223 precincts of the city. At least 100 more volunteers will be needed for this listing work.

Election Commissioner Edward P. Murphy will administer the oath in Faneuil Hall this evening to the volunteer registrars in wards 1 to 6, inclusive. Acting Chairman Francis J. Brennan will administer the oath in the Columbia Road Municipal Building, Dorchester, to the volunteers in wards 9, 10 and 11, and 17 to 20, inclusive. Commissioner M. W. Burien will administer the oath in the Roxbury High School, Warren Street, to the volunteers in wards 7 and 12 to 16, inclusive. And Commissioner Frank Seiberling will administer the oath in Minton Hall, Forest Hills, to the volunteers in wards 8 and 21 to 26, inclusive.

Each man of drafting age who registers on enrollment day should receive a blue card certifying to this effect, and should carry it about with him ready to show at any time on request of local police officers.

Liberty Loan Bonds

Subscriptions Amounting to \$9,000,000 Are Received From N. E.

Subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds totaling \$9,000,000 were received from various parts of New England yesterday, including \$3,500,000 spoken for at the special meeting of Boston wool men. The State Street Trust Company of Boston took \$1,468,000 and Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of Manchester, N. H., \$1,350,000. Other large contributions include \$350,000 from the packers of New England; \$250,000 from the Proctor-Elision Company, Boston, tanners; \$200,000 from the Boston Insurance Company; \$200,000 from Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company; \$79,500 from the printing trades, including \$5000 from the Franklin Typographical Society; \$75,000 from Boston retail grocers, and \$40,000 from officials of the city of Boston, including an additional contribution of \$1500 from Mayor Curley. He previously contributed \$1000.

The Central Labor Union has 12 representatives campaigning for the Liberty bonds. Over 90 unions have subscribed to the loan by buying bonds for various sums from \$200 to \$3000 out of the funds of the union.

Boston architects to date have purchased \$38,500 of the bonds. The committee in charge has been obliged to issue the following warning against leaving subscriptions and money with unauthorized persons: "Subscribers to the Liberty Loan are notified to exercise care that the payments on account of subscriptions be made only to responsible representatives. Ample arrangements have been made through banks, bankers and mercantile houses of standing for the handling of subscriptions so that subscribers may not be inconvenienced in making the payments. No payments should be made to any but authorized representatives."

Pledges for the Liberty Loan bonds among the grain, hay and flour trade of New England today passed the quarter-million mark, when the fund reached \$265,450, announces the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The aim of the dealers is for \$500,000.

TESTS FOR TAX DEPUTIES

An open competitive examination for income tax deputy collector, inspector and agent will be held by the United States Civil Service Department on May 29 in various cities throughout the country. About 700 vacancies in the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Department for duty in the field are to be filled at entrance salaries from \$1400 to \$1600 a year.

FIREWORKS ELIMINATED

Massachusetts cities and towns are rapidly lining up in opposition to the use of fireworks as a means of celebrating Independence Day, the latest town to prohibit the sale being Gardner in northern Worcester County. Other nearby towns are expected to join in the movement.

EXPORT GASOLINE PRICES UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rise of two cents in gasoline for export in all grades. No change is made in quotations to local and domestic trade and prices on illuminating and lubricating oils remain the same.

CAPTAIN RUSH VISITS HARVARD

Commandant of Charlestown Navy Yard Received by Officials and Inspects Crufts High Tension Radio Laboratory

Capt. William R. Rush, U. S. N., commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard and the first naval district, accompanied by a staff of nine, paid an inspection visit this afternoon to the Crufts high tension radio laboratory of Harvard University. The commandant was received with the honors due his rank. A Marine Corps band played and a company of marines under command of Capt. John Quincy Adams, U. S. M. C., was in attendance.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Prof. George W. Pierce, representing the faculty, received the party on the lawn of Pierce Hall, where the 120 students of the naval radio course were drawn up at attention. They were in service uniform. President Lowell and Professor Pierce escorted the inspection party down the line, and Captain Rush complimented the men on their excellent appearance.

Speaking briefly, to Captain Rush, President Lowell said that he had not thought when the Crufts high tension laboratory was built by Harvard College that it would ever be put to use for military or naval purposes. He took pleasure in welcoming Captain Rush, he said, and was glad to report that Harvard was doing everything it could to cooperate with the military and naval authorities.

The inspection party then visited Pierce Hall, which is used for laboratories, class rooms and a dormitory, and the Crufts laboratory building, which adjoins the Pierce Hall.

While in Pierce Hall Captain Rush spoke briefly with Miss Mary Lamborghini of West Medford, who was costumed as first class yeowoman of the Navy. She is studying to do clerical work in connection with the radio service.

The naval radio course at Harvard is of indefinite length, and all branches of practical work are being done in training the students for service. Most of the students are Harvard men or from other colleges. Captain Rush's inspection occupied 40 minutes.

Sawmill Unit Project

Executive Council Postpones Consideration for Another Week

Consideration of the proposal of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety that this State raise a sawmill unit, at a cost of \$12,000, and with a complement of 30 men, to be sent to the aid of France and England, was postponed by the Executive Council at its meeting yesterday for a week. Objection had been raised by members to the immediate approval of the project.

Upon recommendation of the Commission on Waterways and Public Lands the Executive Council yesterday authorized that commission to contract for the pumping equipment required in connection with the construction of a drydock at South Boston, at a cost not to exceed \$185,000, and also to secure from the Federal Government the necessary material for the construction of the caisson, at a cost not exceeding \$60,000.

The Waterways Commission represented that by rearrangement of certain of the allotments under the original \$9,000,000 appropriation measure for the development of Boston Harbor there could be made available \$270,000 for these emergency contracts.

Class Buys Loan Bond

Purchase of a \$50 Liberty Loan bond by the senior class of the Lexington High School was announced by Hallie C. Blake, chairman of the School Committee, today. The interest and the principal of the bond will be added to the scholarship fund of the high school which was started by the class of 1916 to assist some graduate of the school in securing a college education.

More Deputies Are Needed

Alien enemies have been applying in such numbers for permits to dwell or do business within barred zones after June 1 that United States Marshal John J. Mitchell has applied to Washington for authority to appoint 75 to 100 additional deputies to complete the work in Boston and throughout the State. The marshal's office in the Federal Building, Boston, is to remain open until midnight daily including Sunday and Memorial Day to receive applications.

Free Services Offered

Offers of free services in an advisory capacity have been made by many prominent specialists in professional work, it was announced by Brig-Gen. Clarence Edwards at the headquarters of the Northeastern department on Huntington Avenue today. In regard to the rushing of work on the Ayer cantonment, Philip Cabot, electrical lighting expert, Frederic P. Stearns, a consulting engineer connected with the Metropolitan Water Board, and X. Henry Goodnow, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Sanitary Department, have offered their services and have had them accepted. Brigadier-General Edwards says that since his arrival this kind of patriotism has been shown on every hand.

Discussion as to how the different noncommissioned grades will be affected by the Army pay increase is closed by the publishing of figures from Washington as follows: Men receiving per month less than \$21 raised \$15, those receiving \$24 raised \$12, those receiving \$30, \$36 and \$40

raised \$8, and those receiving \$45 or more raised \$6.

For the benefit of war relief work a concert will be given in Bates Hall at the Y. M. C. A., next Saturday evening. Under the direction of Frederick W. Wodell there will be quartet and solo singing and concerted numbers by the Treble Clef Club, an organization of 16 women singers.

Harvard Men Seek Funds

An appeal is being issued to Harvard alumni for subscriptions to a proposed fund of \$100,000 to carry on the work of the Harvard Reserve Officers Training Camp. The Government being unable to meet the expense of the camp at this time, it is hoped that the university men will provide the money. This large sum is needed not only for maintenance, but also to provide a standard infantryman's equipment for every man. Robert F. Herrick '90, is chairman of the fund committee.

Already 45 members and recent graduates of Harvard have signed up for the two ambulance units that are to be recruited at Cambridge. These units, when they acquire their full strength, will number 36 men each.

A course of instruction for prospective supply officers, which provides for intensive work from June 4 to 23, was yesterday announced by the Harvard school of business administration. It will be open only to members of the present Harvard training corps.

BOSTON WOOL MEN SUBSCRIBE \$3,500,000

Men of the Boston wool trade subscribed for \$3,500,000 worth of the United States Liberty Loan bonds yesterday afternoon. It is predicted that the total subscriptions of the wool men will total from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 when all have been received. This sum of money was subscribed within an hour yesterday in the loft of Halliwell, Jones & McDonald in Summer Street.

Call for the meeting was sent out by the Boston Wool Trade Liberty Loan Committee and every wool house in Boston closed at 3 o'clock to allow every one to be present. Charles F. Avery, former president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, presided and made an appeal for the members to buy Government war loan bonds.

Alfred L. Aiken, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston; Maj. Henry L. Higginson of Lee, Higginson & Co. and Judge Michael J. Murray were speakers.

More than \$40,000 worth of Liberty Loan bonds were subscribed for by officials of the city of Boston at a meeting yesterday afternoon in the old aldermanic chamber. Auditor Mitchell, Collector Curley and Treasurer Slattery are to sell bonds to city employees who can buy them. Leading subscriptions were Mayor Curley \$1500, Street Commissioner Edward P. Murphy \$1000, Chairman Edward F. Daily of the assessors \$2000, Dr. Charles E. Donlan, superintendent of Long Island Hospital, \$1000, and William W. Lowe of the Sanitary Department \$1000. Other subscriptions ranged from \$100 to \$700.

ENGLISH LABOR MEN TO BE ENTERTAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The English labor delegation and Judge Maurice Sheldon Amos, the munitions expert of the Balfour Commission, who are now travelling through the West, will be entertained in New York on Saturday, May 26, at a luncheon, to be given by the National Civic Federation of New York City.

The luncheon will be preceded by a reception. Both will be held at the Metropolitan Building. The number of guests will be limited to 100, and will include 40 representative labor men.

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

It came in only the other day and two pairs were bought before it had been on sale an hour. It is eleven inches high—the top is Forest Fawn color cloth, scroll stitched. Chocolate kid-skin vamps, covered heels and turned soles; black or tan calf-skin vamps, leather heels and welt soles, \$12.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)

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ALLIES TO POOL BUYING FOR WAR

Agreement by United States to
Complete Plan by Which
World-Wide Purchasing
Will Furnish Supplies for All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expenditure of \$10,000,000,000 a year for war purchases under the direction of a single commissioner, on behalf of the allied governments, including the United States, is favorably considered, and Congress may soon be asked to authorize the establishment of a central agency to consolidate all purchases for the Army and Navy.

The name of Bernard Baruch of New York, who is actively associated with the work of the Council of National Defense, is prominently mentioned for the proposed commissionership.

The man selected will be the world's superbuyer. Into his hands the nations at war with Germany would place approximately \$10,000,000,000 a year. So far has the program progressed that the officials entrusted with its execution already have a definite idea as to whom they will choose.

While no final decision has been reached as to whether one man or a small commission shall be chosen, indications are that it will be one man and that his selection will be announced within the next fortnight.

Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, Belgium—virtually all the nations linked with the United States in the war against Prussian autocracy—have agreed to the essentials of the plan and will sign an agreement making it effective as soon as the tremendous amount of detail involved can be adjusted. At present the program hinges on the extent to which the United States will participate in the pooling arrangement.

The Army and Navy experts estimate will spend approximately \$3,500,000,000 during the first year of war. The Allies will spend approximately \$6,000,000,000 a year, and more if American credit and American producers can make it possible for them to spend more.

Present plans call for placing responsibility for all such purchases in the hands of a man known the world over for his ability along this line. To him would be given the task of coordinating the requisitions of the world upon America's larder, of distributing American food equitably among the Allies and of keeping such close check upon production and output that there would be no shortage of necessities among the American people themselves.

Equally important would be the Munitions Bureau. To this subdivision would fall the work of coordinating the Allies' demands for munitions and the demands of the American Army and Navy. Experts from the Army and Navy probably would play an important part in the work of this bureau. They would be assisted by a large field force to keep a close record of output, producing ability of United States munitions plants and the needs of American military and naval establishments, which would take precedence over the needs of the Allies.

The world's greatest clothing buyer would have charge of another subdivision of the organization; a separate bureau probably would be devoted to the purchase of coal and oil for fuel; another to railway equipment and others to many other groups of things needed by the nations at war.

Much of the labor at present being done by the Allies' organizations and the Council of National Defense would pass automatically to the control of the Purchasing Commission. Officials regard it as likely that the new commission will take over many duties of the council, including the duty of keeping in close touch with transportation facilities.

KANSAS FIGHTS THE LIQUOR VENDORS

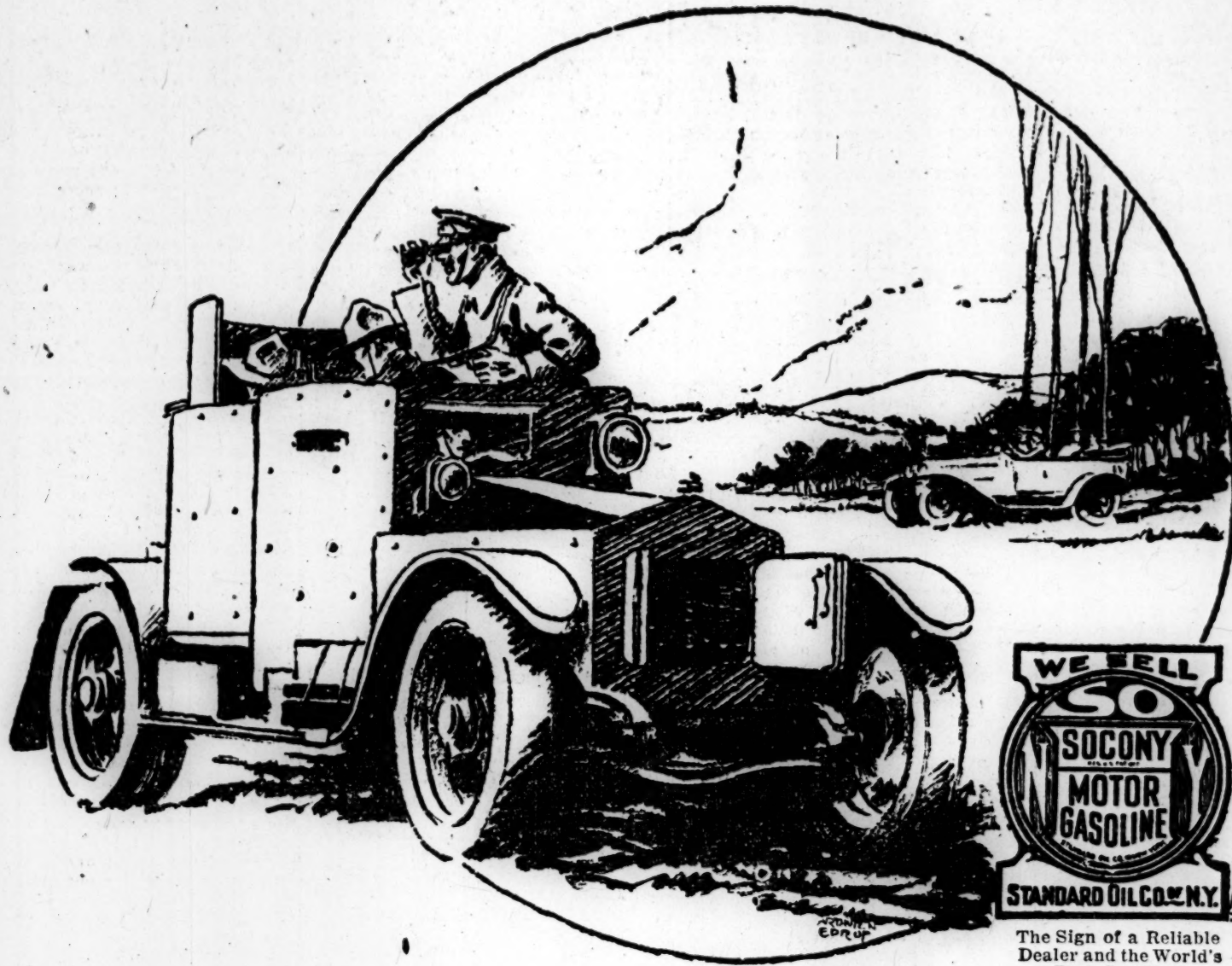
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

WICHITA, Kan.—A new fight against the liquor vendors in Kansas has just been opened at Wichita, and, if successful in the courts, it is expected to do a great deal toward driving the bootleggers out of the State. Kansas passed a bone-dry law in February, and it is being rigidly enforced by city and county officials. The discovery of a provision in an old law that makes a city or a county and the owner of the property where liquor was sold liable for any acts of a drunken man may do a great deal toward making the bootlegging business more precarious than ever.

The law makes it the duty of the city officials to enforce the prohibitory law, and if they do not the city may be charged with damages for the failure of its officials. The use of any property for a joint is also illegal. There never has been a test case made of these two questions, and whether or not the city and the property owner may be held for the damages incurred.

SEED CORN FOR KANSAS BOYS

TOPEKA, Kan.—One thousand bushels of Boone County white seed corn will be supplied by Governor Capper to 1000 Kansas boys who are willing to help grow a war crop of corn, says the Capital. This corn has been contracted for at \$2.50 a bushel and will be shipped to the first 1000 boys to make application. The boys receiving this seed will have until Dec. 15, 1917, to pay for it. No interest will be charged. Only one bushel of seed is to go to a boy. The boy making the highest acre yield will receive a prize of \$25 from Mr. Capper.



Universal Service

Summer or winter, at home or afield—any time, any place—the Red, White and Blue SOCONY Gasoline Sign stands for *service*.

It pays to *know* what goes into your tank. Unidentified gasolines, even in the rare instances when they are of good quality, vary so widely that each filling disturbs the delicate balance which is the secret of proper carburetion.

SOCONY Motor Gasoline is absolutely uniform in quality. Every gallon is like every other gallon, now or next week, here or a hundred miles from here.

Ask for So-CO-ny, by name, and you will be sure of getting the *best* gasoline—clean, powerful and quick-starting. Sold by reliable dealers everywhere.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

Principal Offices - New York
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NEW STAND IN SPAIN EXPECTED

Feeling Strengthens That Neutrality Is Becoming Untenable—Republicans and Reformistas to Confer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Despite the receipt of a conciliatory note from Germany in answer to Spanish demands in the case previous to the last one, and an evident desire on the part of the Spanish Government to put the best complexion on it, expectation has now risen to a higher point than ever before that a governmental move of the utmost importance in regard to relations with Germany is likely at an early date.

Among a number of signs of significance there are two or three to be specially noted. Until recently, demonstrations in the provinces in regard to the war were few, and invariably for neutrality, but just recently there have been two or three hostile demonstrations against Germany. At Zaragoza, for instance, a crowd assembled in front of the German consulate and hooted and subsequently made a hostile demonstration at a restaurant patronized by Germans. High feeling was manifested, and eventually the demonstrators resolved themselves into a Republican meeting. The police had eventually to interfere. It is very noticeable that the interventionist movement is becoming closely associated with Republicanism. This is highly important, for if intervention came to seem inevitable, and is practically that now, the Right would be forced to take a bold, aggressive move to outbalance the Republicans.

Here is a second point of significance. The great meeting of the combined forces of the Left, of which the Republicans and the Reformistas have been the chief instigators, is now definitely fixed to take place on May 27 in the Plaza de Toros, Madrid, and will be attended by delegates and people from all parts of Spain.

There had been some expectation that the Minister of Interior might forbid the meeting as he did at Valencia, and that the fact he has not done so and does not now seem likely to do so is considered significant of the governmental attitude on the war question.

It is settled that the chief speakers at the gathering will be Señor Lerroux, Republican and Radical leader, and Señor Melquiades Alvarez, Reformista chief, Señor Unamuno and Señor Sainza.

Considerable excitement is certain. Señor Lerroux is now in high prominence. He has at least been consistent. Two years ago he spoke logically and forcibly for intervention and prophesied such troubles for Spain, through her difficult attempt at neutrality, as have now come to pass. He is well primed with facts and arguments and has spent some time since then in France. He has now sent a letter to Señor Villanueva, announcing his intention to interpellate the Government, when the Cortes reopens, on the last political crisis and on Spain's position in regard to international politics, and Señor Villanueva has duly communicated it to the Premier.

Señor Lerroux, in a private conversation with some friends, recently, expressed his opinion that the only man capable of breaking Spanish neutrality properly is Señor Dato, former Conservative Premier, who is beyond sympathy with either group of belligerents. Señor Lerroux adds that intervention, to which he has always been attached, does not mean only sending men to the front. Such a measure in some cases is heroic and in others it is ridiculous. There are other ways of intervening.

The newspaper El Progreso of Barcelona, the organ of Señor Lerroux, says that the moment has passed for taking arms on the side of the Allies unless Germany declares war on Spain or does not give satisfaction for the wrongs she has done her by submarines. In consequence intervention might be nonmilitary, but political, diplomatic and economic.

PALESTINE PLAN HAS OPPOSITION

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Objection to Jewish resettlement in Palestine as planned by the Zionist organizations is contained in a statement issued by the joint foreign committee of the board of deputies of British Jews and of the Anglo-Jewish Association. The statement says: "We object to the first feature of the Zionist plans which declares that the Jewish settlements in Palestine shall be recognized as possessing a national character in a political sense. Our reasons are that the Jewish nationality must be founded on and limited by the Jewish religion, which is the only real test of the laws."

"The second feature of the Zionist's program objects to proposals to invest Jewish settlers in Palestine with special rights over others. This would prove a calamity to the whole Jewish people who hold that the principle of equal rights for all denominations is essential. This proposal is all the more inadmissible because the Jews probably will long remain in the minority in the population of Palestine and because it might involve them in most bitter feuds with their neighbors of other races and religions."

"If the Jews prevail in a competition based upon a perfect equality of rights and opportunities they will establish their eventual preponderance in the land on a sounder foundation than any that can be secured by privilege or monopolies."

The conjoint committee states that it proposes to pursue its own policy,

namely, that at the close of the war the Jewish population in Palestine will "be secured in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, equal political right with the rest of the population, reasonable facilities for immigration and colonization, and such municipal privileges in towns and colonies inhabited by them as may be shown to be necessary."

M. MILUKOFF URGES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

Former Foreign Minister New President of the Constitutional Democratic Party

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—M. Milukoff, who recently resigned his position of Foreign Minister, has been elected president of the Constitutional Democratic Party. Referring to the objects it was the aim of this party to achieve, he stated it was essential to consolidate the liberty gained through the revolution and, with a view of obtaining this he begged the Constitutional Democratic Party to give their whole-hearted support to the new Government.

Over 500 officers were present at the first congress of delegates of officers of the Army and Navy. Addressing those present, General Alexieff, commander-in-chief, pointed out how the fighting ability of the Russian Army had been impaired by dissension and mistrust existing between the officers and men. He referred to the powerful enemy facing them and urged the delegates to do everything possible to terminate the internal quarrels in the army and to bring about that unity between officers and men which would make it possible for them to march to victory.

Resolutions were passed at the general conference of the Social Democratic Labor Party, declaring that the Revolutionary Democrats should do everything possible to support the Russian Army in order that the country might be defended against dangers from the outside.

Telegraphing to Baron Beyens, the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Tereschenko, the Russian Foreign Secretary, expressed the warm friendship which the Russian democrats feel for the cause for Belgium. Russia, he stated, was full of confidence in the final triumph of justice and liberty, and would prosecute the war not with a view to conquest or with aims of covetousness but in order that all nations might be in a position to decide their own destiny and with a view to establishing a peace which would be a guarantee against further attacks.

Russian Army Prepares
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—"Speedy reconstruction of Russia's fighting forces," is promised by the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Tereschenko, in a telegram to M. Ribot, Premier of France, today.

"Russian democracy believes this war was necessary and inevitable for the defense of the liberty of nations," the telegram stated. "This is the opinion of the Government and the entire nation, which is now conscious of their duty and will proceed with all speed to reconstruct the fighting forces of Russia to accomplish the task shared in common with our valiant brothers of the allied armies."

ROYAL RECEPTION TO AMERICAN UNIT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Yesterday the King and Queen received the American medical unit at Buckingham Palace on the terrace below the library window of the Palace Garden front, where the springlike vestments of lilac and rhododendrons added a festive note to the ceremony.

The surgeons and nurses who are forerunners of their comrades still to come arrived on Saturday last. Twenty-five surgeons with commanding officers, Major Gilchrist and 60 nurses are from Lakeside, Cleveland, O., and with them four ladies of "civilian personnel" in khaki.

The King, addressing the unit, expressed the utmost pleasure and satisfaction with which the Queen and himself welcomed them there as the first detachment of the American Army which had landed on Britain's shores since the great republic resolved to join in the world-wide struggle for the ideals of civilization.

The English, he said, deeply appreciated the prompt and generous response to their needs. It was characteristic of the humanity and chivalry ever evinced by the American nation that the first assistance rendered to the Allies is in connection with the profession of healing and the work of mercy.

Ambassador Page then presented to the King and Queen each of the surgeons with all of whom their Majesties shook hands. Miss Becker, representing the Royal Army Medical Service, then presented Miss Allison and Miss Leete, matron and assistant matron, respectively, of the unit and subsequently each of the nurses in turn was also presented.

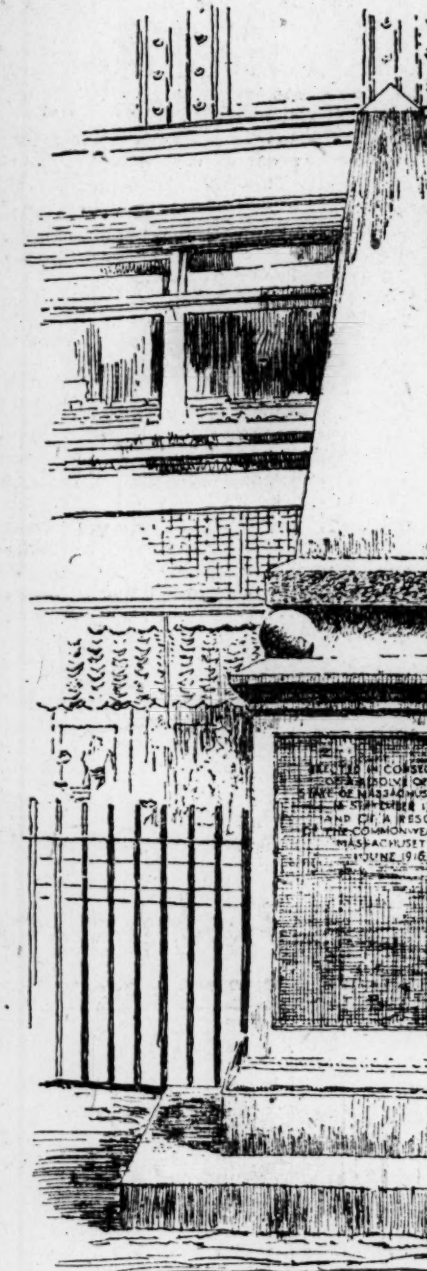
NEW YORK MILITARY CENSUS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Between June 11 and June 25 New York State will take its own military census. The Governor will issue a proclamation to that effect on June 6, the day after national draft registration day. All the machinery for taking this census has been in working order for some time, but the actual work has been postponed until after the national registration is complete.

SAINT-SAUVEUR EXERCISES HELD

Monument to French Officer Who Came to Boston With Fleet in 1778 Is Unveiled on Grounds of King's Chapel

Many expressions of the friendly ties and good will existing between the people of the United States and France were voiced by the speakers at the unveiling of the monument in honor of the Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur in the grounds of King's Chapel today. The exercises were held in the presence of State and city officials, members of the General Court and patriotic societies, representatives of the French Republic and invited guests.

Accompanying the Governor and his staff from the State House to King's



Monument to Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur at King's Chapel, Boston

Chapel were the State officials and a naval escort consisting of a detail of buglers, drummers and sailors from the U. S. S. Virginia. The French Government was represented by Maj. Paul Azan, one of the French military instructors at Harvard, and J. C. Joseph Flammant, French Consul in Boston. A color guard consisting of representatives of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution formed outside the entrance to King's Chapel, bearing aloft the flags of the United States, France, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and their own societies.

Following brief devotional exercises by the Rev. Howard N. Brown, Governor McCall unveiled the monument. In his address he spoke of the historical significance of the monument and especially of the strengthening of the ties of friendship between the United States and France at another critical period in the history of the two nations. Mayor Curley referred to the aid extended to the colonies by France and the beginning of the intimate relations between the two countries, which he predicted would become more closely united in the future. Major Azan acknowledged the tribute which was paid to France in behalf of the French Government.

In his historical address, Representative Smith recounted the services of many Frenchmen to the Colonies and described receptions given to the officers of the French fleet while it was anchored in Boston Harbor. At a public dinner in Faneuil Hall he stated that there were 23 toasts. One of the toasts he considered of special significance today and it was, "The alliance between France and the America; may it never be broken."

"What more fitting time than the present for this occasion, when we find ourselves once more allied with France, not for the independence of a single nation, but in a great war for the independence of the nations of the world, to make the world safe for democracy," he said.

"For this stone which the Commonwealth has raised is more than a monument to one man, or evidence of the good faith of the State. It is a memorial to a time long since past. Yes, it is more than that. It is a perpetual reminder of the friendship of America and France, which has endured these hundred years, just as Saint-Sauveur hoped that it might, and which, pray God, may endure forever."

The Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur was an officer on the fleet of Count d'Estaing, which arrived in Boston Harbor during the last week of August, 1778, with about 4000 sailors. The guests were cordially received by the local civil and military authorities and the appearance of so many

French sailors was indeed an unusual sight in the streets of Boston. A bakery was established on shore to furnish bread for the French fleet, and on the night of Sept. 15, a fatal riot occurred. The event stirred the Boston authorities deeply, for it was thought that the incident might affect adversely relations with France at a time when French aid was greatly desired. This feeling was intensified by the fact that one of the victims was the Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur, adjutant of the French squadron, and also chamberlain to Count d'Artois, brother of Louis XVI.

On Sept. 16, 1778, the General Court of Massachusetts voted to erect a monument in honor of the Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur in the grounds of King's Chapel. Col. Thomas Dawes was appointed a committee of one to arrange the matter with Count d'Estaing and to order the monument. An inscription was prepared by Count d'Estaing, but 139 years were to come and go before the actual exercises were to be held. Not until 1916 was definite action taken toward carrying out the decree of 1778. Through the efforts of the Bostonian Society, an appropriation

of \$10,000 was secured from the General Court, referred to more generally as the State Legislature, and active work was started on the monument. Courtenay Guild, chairman of the committee on monuments of the Bostonian Society, has been chairman of the committee in charge of the plans. Other members were Grenville H. Norcross, president of the Bostonian Society, and J. Randolph Coolidge Jr., and Robert S. Peabody, both architects and wardens of King's Chapel. The architect of the monument, who worked under the direct supervision of the committee, was Alexander Wadsworth Lowell, a nephew of the poet.

On the front tablet appears the inscription prepared by Count d'Estaing. With the exception of the introductory sentence the inscription is in French. The inscription by Count d'Estaing refers to the attachment of the Chevalier de Saint-Sauveur to America and declares that the unhappy event would draw but tighter the "ties of duty and sympathy which bind his compatriots to the City of Boston."

"May all future efforts to separate France and America be as unfruitful," continues the inscription, and "Such is the prayer to Almighty God which in the centuries to come every Frenchman and every American will offer whose eyes fall upon this monument."

The rear panel is the following inscription: "Erected in consequence of a resolve of the State of Massachusetts Bay on September, 1778, and of a resolve of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1 June, 1916."

BOULEVARD TO CONNECT CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A broad avenue lined with trees is to connect the Peruvian cities of Chorrillos, Barranco, Miraflores, Magdalena, Callao and La Punta, says a Commerce Report. An association, known as the Compania Urbanizadora, has been formed by the proprietors of estates along the proposed highway, and this company has been authorized by the Government to begin work on the avenue at once, so that it may be completed by the end of September.

El Peruano states that the Government will furnish road machinery as well as trees and fencing. The avenue is to be called Avenida Miramar.

MASONS PLEDGE LOYALTY
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—In a resolution the National League of Masonic Clubs, in convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., pledged the support and cooperation of all members of the organization to the President in the present war, says the Union.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

tions, stated today. British losses in this fighting were 50 per cent less than those in the Somme battle.

The second phase of the Italian offensive, from Gorizia to the sea, is proceeding successfully. General Maucioni declared. So far 3000 prisoners have been taken by the Italians. If the British had not attacked on the west front the Italians would not have been able to make their assault—instead, they would have been in grave danger of attack themselves.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The official statement issued yesterday by the German War Office reads: Western front: Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Near Hulluch and Bullecourt several British advances which had been prepared by strong artillery fire were repulsed.

Front of the German Crown Prince—On the Aisne and the Champagne fronts the fighting of the artillery was retained within limited bounds during the morning. In the afternoon, after a sudden increase of the fire from the plateau of Paisley to the Warde, strong French attacks were delivered from La Ville-aux-Bois and repeated until evening with the greatest persistence. After stubborn hand-to-hand fighting and by strong counter-thrusts our Bavarian, Hanoverian, lower Silesian and Posen regiments maintained their positions against the repeated assaults and drove the enemy forces back. Bitter hand grenade battles continued in some trench sectors until the night. Our fire inflicted considerable losses on the retreating enemy troops.

Owing to the failure of their attacks the French have suffered a sanguinary blow.

Army of Duke Albrecht: On the Lorraine front and in the Sundgau (Alsace) enemy reconnoitering detachments were driven off. Eastern front: Russian artillery activity, which was revived in several sectors, was answered with a strong and effective fire.

Macedonian front: Because of the stormy weather there was little fighting. The German official communication issued last evening says there is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's communiqué states that the British secured a few prisoners during the night as the result of patrol encounters east of le Verger. There is nothing else of special interest to report.

The British official communication issued last evening says: Nothing of special interest occurred during the day, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions.

There was less activity in the air yesterday and little fighting. One German airplane was driven down out of control.

Yesterday forenoon's official statement says: Last night the enemy forces again heavily bombarded our positions on the Hindenburg line in the neighborhood of Bullecourt.

Our artillery replied vigorously. No hostile attack developed. We made a successful raid early this morning southeast of Gavrelle. A number of Germans were killed, without any casualties among our troops. We captured a few prisoners during the night as a result of patrol encounters at different points on our front north of Armentieres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—This afternoon's communiqué reports a German attack following a violent bombardment on the plateau of Vaucleurs yesterday evening, which was immediately stopped, the Germans being thrown back into their trenches with heavy losses. German unaccounted prisoners taken by the French in the region between Soissons and Auberville since May 1 total 8600 and belonged to six regiments of four different divisions. In the Champagne, there was rather an active artillery duel in the Moronvilliers massif.

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads: On the Chemin des Dames no infantry action occurred during the day. The enemy forces bombarded the new positions which we occupy in the region of the Vaucleurs and Calonne plateaux. The number of prisoners taken in the operations of yesterday exceeds 400.

In Champagne there was lively artillery activity on the part of the enemy forces south of Moronvilliers. The Germans finally delivered an attack against Mont Haut which our fire broke down before it was able to reach our trenches.

It is confirmed that two additional German airplanes have been brought down by our pilots, one on May 13, the other on May 19.

Belgian communication: There was artillery activity today between Nieupoort and Pervyse, bomb fighting between the Ferryman's House and Steenstraete, and grenade fighting in the neighborhood of Het Sas.

Eastern theater, May 22: The day was calm save on the Struma, where the artillery action was very active and in the region of Krasail, where a reconnaissance was repulsed.

Yesterday forenoon's statement follows: We made lively attacks with good results yesterday evening at three points on the front. On the Vaucleurs Plateau and on the Calonne Plateau

our troops conquered the last of the observation points dominating the Ailette Valley. They enlarged considerably their positions on the northern slope.

We carried three lines of German trenches east of Chevreux during the night. A counterattack by the enemy forces against our new positions on the Calonne Plateau was stopped by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses on the attackers. We captured 350 Germans, of whom 11 are officers.

An enemy attack on the slopes southwest of Epargues was checked completely. Everywhere else the night was calm.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Western front: The enemy forces, about a company strong, attempted to approach our trenches in the region of Bogush, northeast of Krevo, but was dispersed by our fire.

Rumanian front: The usual fusillades occurred. In Persia the Kurds are continuing their surprise attacks on our camps and our sentries. Aviation: An enemy squadron of three machines dropped 20 bombs on the village of Jablonov, northeast of Galitch.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Following 10 hours' terrific bombardment, attacking forces broke through strongly organized Austrian lines in the Carso, captured Jamiano and took 9000 prisoners.

The War Office statement in announcing the victory today stated that 10 aeroplanes took part in the fighting and that fire from 10 British artillery batteries had aided.

The breach in the enemy lines was effected along the sector from Castagnavizza to the sea and likewise in the area south of the Boscomalo Road around Passi, Boscomalo and Locati. Around Gorizia, the statement said, a strong front on the slopes of San Marco had been captured and progress made around Monte Santo and Vodice.

The Italian special statement issued yesterday reads: On the Trentino front, between Garda and Brendo, the Austrian artillery was less active than during the last few days.

Austrian attacks were also limited to minor patrol encounters. In the Laghi Basin a raid on the Austrian lines to the northeast of Mt. Maio brought the Italians about 10 prisoners. In the Travinigolo Valley, very severe fighting occurred on Monday night. After a violent bombardment which destroyed Italian positions at Piccolo Colbricon, the Austrians attacked in force and penetrated a part of the Italian line, despite their stubborn resistance. The arrival of Italian supports caused violent fighting, which lasted until Tuesday afternoon and resulted in the Italians recapturing the whole position. The hundreds of fallen left on the field, the present prisoners, including one officer and three machine guns, and a considerable amount of war material captured by the Italians, are evidence of the heavy reverse suffered by the Austrians. On the Julian front, the artillery was intense. Austrian attempts against the Italian lines to the north of San Marco were repulsed by Italian fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The following official communication was issued yesterday: Along the Isonzo yesterday again was calm. Only late in the evening, after heavy trench mortar preparation did the enemy forces attack our trenches before the town of Gorizia. They were repulsed with heavy losses. Early today Italian guns and trench mortars opened fire on our positions on the Carso Plateau. The artillery battle has increased to great violence. In the Carinthia and Tyrol at some points there has been increased activity.

BRITISH FIGURES ON SHIP LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The usual Admiralty statement of shipping losses for the week ending 3 p. m., May 20, gives the following particulars: Vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons, arriving at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft, 2664; departures, 2759. British vessels sunk by mine or submarine, of 1600 gross or over, 18; under 1600 tons gross, 9. British vessels unsuccessfully attacked by submarines, 9. British fishing vessels sunk, 3.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 13 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals	Vessels	%	Beat off
ending	departures	sunk	sunk	attacks
Feb. 23...	4,541	21	0.46	12
March 4...	5,005	23	.45	12
March 11...	4,944	17	.42	16
March 18...	5,082	24	.47	19
March 25...	4,747	25	.52	13
April 1...	4,680	37	.66	18
April 8...	4,773	19	.40	14
April 15...	4,710	28	.60	15
April 22...	5,207	55	1.06	27
April 29...	5,406	51	.94	24
May 6...	4,871	46	.94	24
May 13...	5,120	23	.45	19
May 20...	5,423	27	.49	9

Italian Shipping Statement
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following particulars respecting Italian shipping for the week ending May 20 have been published by the Italian Ministry of Marine: Merchant ships of all nationalities arriving at Italian ports 460, with tonnage of 475,050; departures 387, with tonnage of 412,615. No Italian steamers were sunk and two Italian sailing ships of under 300 tons were sunk. One Italian steamer was attacked by shell fire and suffered some damage.

HUNGARY FACES A CABINET CRISIS

Count Tisza's Resignation Reported in Hands of Emperor, Whose Decision Is Reserved—Cause of Difficulty Traced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—According to Vienna and Berlin reports, Count Tisza, Hungarian Premier, has tendered the resignation of his whole Cabinet, but Emperor Karl has reserved his decision as to its acceptance and after a conference with all his colleagues Count Tisza has left Budapest for a special audience with the Sovereign in Vienna.

Developments of the past six months have greatly increased the difficulties of the Hungarian Premier's position, the break-up of the Tisza-Burian-Sturm combination and the accession of the new Sovereign having weakened his control of foreign policy while at home the Opposition forged a most effective weapon against him by combining to formulate a program of radical franchise reform. It is this question which is now stated to be at the root of the present crisis, while there are also reports of a disagreement between Count Tisza and Berlin and Vienna, concerning certain aspects of the Polish question and the problem of an economic rapprochement with Germany.

Count Johann Zichy or Count Serenyi are considered the most likely successors to the premiership. Both were formerly members of Count Tisza's party, Count Serenyi leaving it last year and Count Zichy only recently. The former was once Minister of Agriculture while Count Zichy is president of the League of Roman Catholic Associations in Hungary and belonged like Counts Csernini and Clam Martinic to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand's circle of intimates.

Peace Movement

Pope Said to Approve of German Clergymen's Plan

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German Roman Catholic organs have been referring recently to preparations for using the Roman Catholic organism throughout the world to assist the movement in favor of peace, in pursuance of resolutions passed some months ago at a Roman Catholic conference in Switzerland.

According to the Munich Deutsche Kirchen Zeitung, the German clergy are being organized for that purpose, while Count Hertling's recent visit to Vienna is connected with the move. Meanwhile Mgr. Pacelli, the new papal Nuncio at Munich, is understood to be the bearer of important communications to Bavarian and Imperial authorities, and the Rome correspondent of the Amsterdam Tyd states that he has good authority for declaring that the new peace move originating with the Austrian Court has the Pope's approval.

REFORM BILL IN BRITAIN PASSES SECOND READING

(Continued from page one)
without providing that a reasonable proportion of the soldiers and sailors will be able to vote at the next election. The figures were, for the amendment 40 and against 329, showing a majority of 289.

Lord Robert Cecil made a statement in reply to a question from Mr. Trevelyan in order to remove a misconception which appeared in the East regarding his war aims speech. The British aims in the war, he declared, were dictated solely by the determination to secure a peace founded on national liberty and international amity. All imperialistic aims based on force or conquest were entirely absent from the program. He emphasized the fact that the most recent declaration of the reconstituted Government of Russia was in complete harmony with this policy.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Milner, speaking on the question of agriculture and labor, stated there could be no ultimate security as regards the food supply of Great Britain if the war continued without a great increase in the production of corn. That was an absolutely vital question. The point of greatest difficulty was unquestionably the labor which must be obtained. There had been a considerable improvement lately, owing mainly to the fact that 40,000 men had been available from the army. He maintained there could be no insuperable obstacle to getting as many as 1,000,000, if it was resolved that the thing must be done.

Japanese Naval Aid

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"Japanese destroyers are assisting the British Navy Board," declared Lord Robert Cecil, acting Foreign Minister, in the House of Commons today. He added that Japanese cruisers were extending aid in the Northern Pacific in a work of great importance to the allied cause.

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL
FRIDAY, MAY 25, AT 8:15 P. M.
In Aid of Polish Children
PADEREWSKI
With Deliver an Address on
"POLAND AND THE WAR"
A Special Performance by Request of a War Play
"THE SPIRIT OF POLAND"
Admission—\$1.50 and \$1.00, at the Polish Headquarters, 601 Boylston St. (Copy)

WAR TAX PLAN UNDER ATTACK

Governor McCall of Massachusetts Would Have Burden of Raising Loan Distributed Over Term of Eight Years

SALEM, N. H.—An attack on the taxation measure of the present national Administration featured the speech of Governor McCall of Massachusetts at a rally in the interest of Sherman Burroughs, Republican candidate for Congress, in the special election called to choose a successor to the late Congressman Sulloway.

Governor McCall criticized the method of placing the Liberty Loan and advocated distributing over a period of eight years the payment of the \$5,000,000,000 which the Government proposes to spend this year for its regular appropriations and war emergencies. The Massachusetts Governor pointed out that the burden of providing money or supplies for the Allies to the amount of \$3,000,000,000 is in itself a very great one to impose on the country today, in addition to the furnishing of fighting armies.

To add to the present-day burdens by collecting by direct taxation this year the \$4,000,000,000 of new money which the Administration believes necessary is, he contends, a burden which would have the certain effect of crippling business and retarding enterprise. In his speech, Governor McCall said:

"Congress has passed the great army bill asked for by the President. It has given the Administration a credit of \$7,000,000,000. It has done these things promptly and the work of preparation can go on. The method of taxation, however, is something that should be settled with great deliberation and there is no need of haste, because the means and the men have been provided. We of today should do our full share, but there would be no wisdom in weakening the producing agencies of the country by putting upon it now any excessive burdens."

"We of today are to exchange credits with the Allies to an amount of \$3,000,000,000, which means that we shall have their obligations payable in the future and will raise for them now the money or the supplies for the full amount of the credit. That is a great deal for the country to do at this time but it is able to do it and will do it willingly."

"In addition it is proposed to expend during the present year some \$4,000,000,000 which, in addition to the regular appropriations for the year, will amount to some \$5,000,000,000. That is a fabulous amount. Our spending machinery cannot at once be developed to the point where so much money can be spent with economy. I trust that we may be able to spend so much as that with honesty."

"How shall this money be raised? I think it unfair to the country, both for the present and for the future, to impose an undue amount of that burden upon it today. The \$4,000,000,000 of new money which we are to raise will represent the cost of the war if it shall end by a year from July. If it shall not end by that time, new money can be raised and new taxes imposed. But in the first instance it seems to me it would be fair to distribute this cost over at least eight or ten years. If it is distributed over eight years, \$700,000,000 in addition to our taxes would be more than the share of the current year. The other burdens I have referred to, as well as the raising of the armies, would be very greatly more than the share of the present."

"Seven hundred million dollars could be raised without checking in any way the prosperity of the country. It would not need those taxes which will have certain effect of retarding enterprise. Few men will indulge in enterprise beyond a certain point if the Government is to get a great part of what they shall make if successful and if they are to stand their losses in full if they shall fail."

TAX ON DOGS TO STOP ATTACKS ON SHEEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARRISBURG, Pa.—With the idea of taking the first step toward making the State a great wool-producing commonwealth, the lower branch of the State Legislature has passed by a large majority a measure which will put a yearly tax of \$2 on every dog in the State.

It has been proved that one of the greatest drawbacks to the sheep-raising industry is the ravages on flocks made by dogs which are permitted to run wild. The measure is backed by men engaged in all kinds of wool business, chambers of commerce, farmers and civic associations. There is little doubt that it will go through the Senate.

VANCOUVER EXPECTS VEGETABLE INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The relief officer expects that, as a result of the encouragement given by plowing at cost and the increased interest generally that is being taken in gardening, as well as the earnest response to the appeal to increase Canada's productivity, the output of vegetables grown in Vancouver will be increased by 25 to 40 per cent over previous years, says a Commerce Report. While the 200 vacant lots that are to be plowed and planted constitute a big addition to the area cultivated, the largest increase is among the smaller lot owners, who are planting almost every available foot in vegetables this

year. There will be a marked increase in potatoes. With good seed potatoes selling as high as \$5 a sack this spring, the locally grown potato crop of the coming season promises to prove a good test of the plan of planting "thick peeling with the eyes in." Many thrifty housewives and amateur gardeners are trying the method of using most of the potato for the table and saving the end of the tuber that contains the "eyes" with just enough of the flesh to constitute little more than a good thick peeling. In this form of planting a few more of the "eyes" are placed to a hill so as to allow of some not sprouting.

Seed dealers all over the city report demand for all kinds of seeds, although many amateur gardeners are fighting shy of the prize seed potatoes at \$4 and \$5 per hundred. An unusually large lot of dwarf peas, wax and string beans, and corn will be sown this year.

FEDERAL COAL INQUIRY STARTS IN PHILADELPHIA

Investigation Begun to Find Reason for Present High Prices of Anthracite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Special agents of the Federal Trade Commission have begun a Federal investigation of the anthracite coal question in this city. The claim has been openly made that there is no necessity for the present high prices, and that they have been engineered with the intention of taking advantage of the people during war times.

Some time ago the commission, at the request of the United States District Attorney Francis Fisher Kane, promised to look into the matter, and it is said the inquiry now begun by the special agents will be thorough in every detail.

The United States attorney is working in conjunction with the representatives of the commission. Mr. Kane in commenting on the situation said: "I am convinced that the coal dealers are not doing their duty to the country. This is no time for selfishness and while I realize that some of them have restrained the natural desire for high prices, the majority have not."

STATE OF BRAZIL TO BACK SHIP COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among the acts passed by the State Congress of Sao Paulo, which closed Dec. 30 last, was one creating a shipping company destined primarily to engage in the transporting of the products of the State, says a Commerce Report.

On March 21, 1917, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo, the Chamber of Commerce of Santos, the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo, the Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, and a number of the leading capitalists of the State were called together by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Finance of the State of Sao Paulo to consider ways and means of carrying the law into effect. As a result, a commission consisting of a number of well-known capitalists and statesmen was appointed to study the matter and to arrange definitely for the organization of a company with which the Government may formulate a contract for the projected shipping service.

According to the law, the steamers that the contracting company employs must be new and of modern types, and they must be registered in Santos and sail under the Brazilian flag. The tariffs of rates are to be under the control of the State. On its part, the Government undertakes to guarantee interest at the rate of 6 per cent on all stock, note and bond issues of the company on an investment up to 20,000,000 milreis, which is equivalent to about \$4,800,000 at the present rate of exchange. The guaranty is to run 20 years. If it becomes necessary for the State to pay any subsidy under the guarantee clause, the amount so paid will be considered as an advance to be refunded when the earnings will permit. The company undertaking the contract must have its seat in the State of Sao Paulo.

"PATRIOTIC POTATO PATCH" IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—The "patriotic potato patch" is one of the means by which the New Liskard Board of Trade proposes to meet the labor shortage and aid in the effort for increased production of foodstuffs during the war, says the News.

A committee of the board has been appointed to receive donations of potatoes or potato seed immediately which will be distributed among the farmers in this section of the country, under a written agreement that they will plant, cultivate, harvest and deliver half of the crop to the nearest railway station. The Board of Trade, according to its part of the agreement, will dispose of the potatoes thus delivered, the proceeds to be turned over to patriotic purposes. A week in the fall will be selected, known as "potato week," in which time all potatoes will be harvested, according to the agreement. Farmers in the district are enthusiastic over the plan and say that they will be able to give three times as much in this way as they would otherwise be able to contribute in cash toward a patriotic fund. It is the intention of the committee to try and assist the farmers in placing themselves in a leading position throughout Ontario as a potato-seed producing country.

BIDS ASKED FOR ARMY MOTORS

Trucks for Use Abroad and in the United States to Be According to Most Approved Modern Specifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new United States Army will be supplied with motor trucks as rapidly as they are needed, through the development of the Government's present plans. Bids have already been asked on orders of from 1000 to 35,000 trucks of light and heavy types, known officially as Class A and Class B, and present estimates indicate that they can be obtained from the existing manufacturing plants as fast as they are required.

The War Department has no present expectation that it will have to resort to commandeering private machines in commercial service. The new Army trucks will be of a construction which would handle, in commercial service, loads of approximately three to five tons respectively. The bids will be opened in Chicago on June 10. Arrangements are also being made to enlist the necessary drivers.

The specifications for these new trucks were formulated by the War Department Motor Transport Board, of which Col. Chauncey B. Baker is the head, in conjunction with several divisions of the Standards Committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers, after an exhaustive study of European and American field experience. They were afterward passed on by the entire truck standards division of the society, and are regarded as embodying the very best of American and foreign experience. The specifications are drawn not as an arbitrary standard which the Government will insist on securing in all contracts which it accepts, but as a goal to be approximated, with due practical allowance for the capacity and facilities for manufacture in existing commercial plants. They have been drawn to meet successfully the worst conditions of service which military trucks might be compelled to experience.

"Fortunately for the country in the existing emergency," Colonel Baker said, "the prevailing types of American commercial trucks have proved fairly adequate to the field work in France, where superior roads and short hauls make conditions much more favorable for truck operations than conditions in this country. There are many firms which have been engaged in making these trucks for the Allies on a large scale, and this gives assurance that the American factories will be capable of turning out military trucks which will be thoroughly practical for the forces which we send abroad, even if their design is not in every way identical with the present specifications. It will be necessary for truck manufacturers to meet the major details of these specifications, and a board of duly constituted experts will pass on the designs of the makes which are offered."

MR. FELTON IN CHARGE OF THE RAILROAD MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, has been selected to take charge of arrangements for sending the regiments of American railroad men to France. He was some time ago appointed by the Council of National Defense as adviser to the chief of Army Engineers in relation to railroad affairs. The plan is to send 10,000 skilled men to operate and maintain the French roads behind the lines. They need reconstruction and expert operation for which the French military forces cannot spare their own men.

FRANKLIN UNION COURSES
Franklin Union is offering special summer courses to meet the needs of the hour in navigation, ship drafting,

motor boat engine operation, military sketching and map reading. These classes will open on Monday evening, June 4, at 7:30. Capt. Herman T. Parker, United States Steamboat Inspector, will have charge of the class in navigation; the ship drafting will be under the direction of William J. Young, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation; the motor boat engines, in charge of Joseph H. Hawes, of the Franklin Union staff, and the military sketching and map reading will be conducted in conjunction with the Tufts College engineering school where field work will be given on Saturday afternoons, under the immediate charge of Prof. Samuel L. Conner, in conjunction with an Army officer. The classes will all be of a practical character, intended to prepare men for the present industrial and military needs. In addition to these courses, the department of university extension is cooperating with the Franklin Union in evening courses in mathematics and mechanical drawing, to start on the same date.

TECHNICAL MEN ARE CALLED FOR SHIPYARD WORK

Instructions Sent Out to Enlist Students Between 18 and 21 as Apprentices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an effort to speed up the Shipping Board's building program, the employment service of the Department of Labor is calling on technical educational institutions throughout the country to enlist all available young men between 18 and 21 to serve as apprentices in the yards in which the great fleet of wooden vessels will be constructed.

C. T. Clayton has been detailed by Secretary of Labor Wilson to direct the organization work. He already has received assurances of 1000 technically trained men from Columbia University; 1000 from the University of Pennsylvania, and 500 from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y. Amherst College has offered to cooperate, and Mr. Clayton has written Francis Spencer Edmonds, chairman of the school mobilization committee of Philadelphia, requesting that 2000 boys be organized in that city, through Girard College and other institutions.

In several of the institutions which have begun to organize, night classes are being conducted and practical ship contractors, carpenters, calkers and joiners are instructing the candidates. The employment service is also engaged in organizing labor for the canning industry. In response to appeals from the National Canners Association Mr. Clayton has made a survey to ascertain the supply of and demand for canning labor in the Eastern States. Today he appealed to Mr. Edmonds' committee in Philadelphia to supply urgent demands in Pennsylvania. Maryland canners will need 7000 helpers.

MEXICAN LABOR ON FARMS OF SOUTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the view to providing against a probable shortage in farm labor, Secretary of Labor Wilson has issued orders for the admission to the United States of aliens from Mexico otherwise barred by the literary test or the contract labor clause of the immigration law. Commissioner General of the Immigration Bureau Caminetti announced the order, explaining that it was to relieve conditions in the Southwestern states, where farmers have been accustomed to import seasonal labor from Mexico. It will affect particularly New Mexico, Arizona, Texas and California.

ENGLISH HIGH CLASS OF 1914
English High School class of 1914 will hold its annual dinner at the Quincy House Monday evening. Several members of the faculty will be guests of honor. James J. Connors is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

BRAZIL STANDS FOR SOLIDARITY

President of That Republic Puts Up to Its Congress the Issue as to Its Future Attitude in the World War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro reports that the President of Brazil sent to Congress on Tuesday afternoon the following message:

"Gentlemen of the National Congress: In the message which I sent to the National Congress on the third of the present month, I stated that I had issued Decree No. 12,458, of the twenty-fifth of April last, relative to the neutrality to be observed by Brazil in view of the existing state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government."

"I issued this decree, although commercial and diplomatic relations with Germany had been suspended, in accordance with Decree No. 11,037, of Aug. 4, 1914, which set forth the international agreements of the two conventions at The Hague to which Brazil had been a party, defining the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons, but avoiding in this document the terms used in previous acts of this nature and directing only that the Brazilian authorities observe and comply with the rules of neutrality until such a time as they should be otherwise directed."

"The Government could go no farther; but the Brazilian people, through their vested legislative authority, can without bellicose intentions, but with firmness, take into consideration the fact that one of the belligerents is an integral part of the American continent, and that with this belligerent we are united by a traditional friendship and by the same political ideals in the defense of the vital interests of America and the principles of international law."

"This has been the universal principle to which Brazil has adhered. The Republic remains faithful to the unbroken traditions of its foreign policy; today it cannot repudiate the idea which inspired the note of protest of the Empire of Brazil bearing

the date of May 15, 1866, when a European squadron bombarded a South American city.

"Our tenet then was this: That the nations of this continent, whose wealth and population are spread over an extensive and undefined coast line, require, more than others, that the principles of modern civilization should be maintained and shall constitute their most efficient protection. "Emphasizing finally that the policy of continental solidarity is not a policy of this epoch of government nor of this régime, but a traditional policy of the Brazilian Nation, I submit the case to the judgment of the National Congress, convinced that if perchance any resolution is adopted it will strengthen more than before the happy understanding which exists between Brazil and the United States."

CREEL'S PRESS RULES NOT FAVORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a meeting of the Washington newspaper correspondents on Wednesday a resolution was adopted: That they believe the patriotism and loyal discretion of the press of the United States have been emphatically demonstrated during the present emergency by the voluntary suppression of important information of possible value to the enemy, and that they do not favor action on the proposed voluntary censorship at this time.

The correspondents had been requested by George Creel of the Committee of Public Information to approve a set of regulations for the guidance of the press prepared by him.

MAINE SHIPBUILDING COMMITTEE CONFERS

PORTLAND, Me.—The Maine Shipbuilding Committee, former Governor William T. Cobb, chairman, had a conference with W. H. Rand of New Bedford, who has charge of the Federal shipbuilding for the New England Coast.

Plans and specifications were considered with a view to having them adapted to the Maine builders. Correspondence with shipyard owners all along the coast showed great interest in the proposed shipbuilding and no fear was expressed that labor would be unobtainable. The committee will open a permanent office in Portland as soon as plans have been received.

HOUSE PASSES REVENUE BILL

Zone Rates for Second-Class Mail Matter Approved—Income and Excess Profits Tax Payable as Return Is Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Revenue Bill, providing \$1,500,000,000 by taxation to defray war expenses, was passed in the House late on Wednesday, by a vote of 309 to 76, after a motion made by Minority Leader Mann to recommit had been lost by a vote of 246 to 161. The committee of the whole House, which for the last week has been considering amendments to the taxation measure, and which finally adopted the zone rate system on second-class mail matter, resolved itself into the House again on Wednesday and immediately began voting on the separate amendments.

On motion of Majority Leader Kitchin in the House struck from the bill the proposed 5 per cent tax on billboards, street car and electric sign advertising. An amendment, offered by Representative Fitzgerald, was adopted, requiring that any person, firm or association subjected to the income, munitions or excess profits tax shall pay the tax at the same time the return is made. The additional automobile tax was turned down, and the 5 per cent of the selling price, as set forth in the original bill, was accepted. Mr. Mann made a desperate fight to have the zone postal rate system finally stricken from the bill, but his motion was defeated and the Kitchin amendment to the War Tax Bill was upheld by a vote of 256 to 150.

The part of the bill dealing with postal rates makes a rate of 14 cents a pound or fraction thereof, regardless of zones, for newspapers or periodicals maintained in the interest of religious, educational, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, and of which any of the net income does not inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

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LEADERS OUSTED BY SOCIALISTS

Milwaukee Council Expels Simmons and Gaylord, Who Had Criticized Unpatriotic Action of the St. Louis Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A. M. Simmons, known internationally as a Socialist editor and writer, and W. R. Gaylord, former State Senator and candidate of this party for Governor and for Congress, were expelled from the Socialist Party on Wednesday by the Milwaukee County central committee, by a vote of 63 to 3.

These two leaders were ousted because they have persistently and courageously talked and campaigned against the action of the Socialist convention in St. Louis, which criticized the American Government and refused to support it in the war.

Both men have vigorously attacked Victor Berger, leader of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin, editor of the Milwaukee Leader, and one of the three men to whom the Government has refused passports to go to the Stockholm convention. Berger throughout the war has shown strong pro-German sympathies. That the Socialist Party in this city is completely under alien influences is indicated by the vote ousting the two leaders, say followers of Gaylord and Simmons, as well as the great body of loyal citizens here who are not members of the Socialist Party.

SOCIALISTS ARE WARNED NOT TO INVOLVE NATION

(Continued from page one)

ther consolidate a great Central European Empire.

Russian Socialists also have selected delegates to the meeting, as a result, it is believed here, of German influence. It was in Russia that the proposal of "no annexations" first came into prominence, and it was taken up promptly by the German Socialists, who have urged upon the Government an immediate declaration renouncing conquered territory in the East and West.

Such proposals are regarded in the United States as only a blind to end the war while Germany's expansion to the south is secure. The Socialist Party of Great Britain has refused to send representatives to Stockholm, its executive committee declaring that such a conference "is of no real importance, and can only bring ridicule on the Socialist cause."

Officials in Washington made it clear that their decision should be regarded rather as a disapproval of the peace move than as a reflection upon sincerity of Socialists in this country. It was emphasized that greater danger might result if unauthorized persons attempted at present to negotiate regarding peace with foreign agents who appear in reality the instruments of a cleverly directed German war move.

The so-called Logan Act, under which Secretary Lansing pointed out that such attempts can be punished, was passed by Congress in 1795 after Dr. George Logan, a member of the Society of Friends and a leader in Pennsylvania politics, had made a tour of France on a self-constituted mission calculated to close the widening breach between the United States and French governments. At that time diplomatic relations between the two countries had been severed and there was every indication that war would soon follow. The language of the act follows:

"Every citizen of the United States whether actually resident or abiding within the same or in any foreign country, who without the permission or authority of the Government directly commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, and every person being a citizen or resident within the United States and not duly authorized who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5000 and by imprisonment during a term not less than six months or more than three years."

Will Stand on Rights

Victor Berger Comments on Government Refusal of Passports

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Victor Berger, in commenting on the Government's refusal to give passports to the delegates to the Stockholm convention, said:

"The Socialists will stand on their rights and try to get passports to which they are entitled as American citizens, going to Stockholm on a legitimate mission. If the order from the State Department is not rescinded, the United States will be the only country in the world not to be represented. England, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Rumania will have delegates. Russia will be there in full force, but America is afraid that her delegates going to Stockholm will bring about peace."

"The threat of Mr. Lansing to apply the Logan Law of 1795 against Socialists who would go to Stockholm is rather characteristic for a Government fighting for democracy. However, it is entirely gratuitous, since it is not the intention of any delegate to

sneak his way over. Moreover, no boat will accept a passenger who has no passport."

Mr. Berger denies the rumor of splits in the Socialist Party of the World.

Decision Called Unjust

Morris Hillquit to Attempt to Have Order Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Morris Hillquit, one of the three Socialists barred from attending the Socialist congress at Stockholm, declared the Government's decision not to issue passports to himself, Victor Berger and Algonson Lee, was unfair, unwise and calculated to arouse Socialist resentment everywhere and especially in Russia. He has gone to Washington to see whether the decision is final.

"The reference to the law of 1799," said Mr. Hillquit, "does not apply to our case, because this is not a conference of governments, but a voluntary conference of the citizens of various countries. Participation in such a conference cannot be construed as carrying on negotiations with hostile governments. I go to Washington in an effort to persuade the State Department to reconsider the decision, because I think it is unjust and unwise."

"Unjust because there is no good reason why any citizen of the United States should be curtailed in his freedom of travel and in his freedom of expressing his opinion. The Stockholm conference is by no means an enterprise in any way hostile or dangerous to the interests of the United States or allied powers. On the contrary, it is a conference called to promote the general objects for which this country is fighting, as stated by President Wilson only yesterday. It is a very unwise decision, because it cannot fail to have a very unfavorable effect upon Europe and Russia in general."

LIBERAL LOANS TO FARMERS BY BANKS ARE URGED

Secretary McAdoo Asks Financial Institutions to Do Their Share to Aid Food Production

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo, in a letter sent to every banker in the country, has urged that the banks do their share toward increasing food production by seeing to it that the farmers are given liberal loans. "The reserves of food in the world are low," wrote the Secretary. "Your country needs your services and your money. You can do nothing with your money more useful than to loan it for increasing agricultural production."

"An organized study of the problem in each community is urged, and it is pointed out that the high cost of seeds, labor and horse and machine power makes more imperative than usual the necessity for large capital in farm financing. Long-term loans can be provided through the farm loan system, the Secretary says, but the more pressing demand for short credits should be met by local banks. Credit unions and collective borrowing terms are proposed.

"The Federal Reserve Act," the letter says, "gives to farm paper a preferred status and it is assumed that member banks everywhere will be solicitous to give the farmers the full advantage of this preference, to which they are now more than ever entitled. The Farm Loan Act has provided a means by which farmers in many parts of the country are rapidly providing themselves with long-term loans at 5 per cent interest on an amortization plan, which renders payments easy.

"Many of the present extraordinary and seasonal needs of the farmers cannot be met, however, either through the Federal reserve system or the Federal farm loan system. The thing needed now is an extraordinary activity on the part of the financial interests of the country in seeking out places where short time personal loans may be made for the express purpose of extending agricultural operations beyond their normal limits."

MUSIC NOTES

Mr. Keller, the violinist, is to play solo numbers at the Pop concert tonight in Symphony Hall. The orchestral numbers on the program are as follows:

March, "The Queen of Sheba," Gounod; overture, "Orpheus," Offenbach; waltz, "Artists' Life," Strauss; selection, "Pagliacci," Leoncavallo; prelude to "Lohengrin," Wagner; "Charge of the Hussars," Spindler; finale to the fourth symphony, Tchaikovsky; overture, "Morning, Noon and Night," Suppe; selection, "Oh, Boy," Kern; waltz, "Violeta," Waldteufel; march, "Semper Fidelis," Sousa.

ALL ROUND DICKENS CLUB

Officers of the All Round Dickens Club of Boston elected at a meeting of the society yesterday are: President, Mrs. Lida E. Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Harriet M. Small; recording secretary, Mrs. Alice L. Glover; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lydia Parsons; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Littlefield; assistant treasurer, Mrs. Jesse H. Reed; librarian, Mrs. Nettie S. Bartlett; directors, Mrs. Anna Bartlett, Mrs. Caroline Bill, Mrs. Myra S. Dean, and Mrs. Anna E. Emerson.

NEEDS OF LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mayor Fredric Woodman in an address before the Municipal League, as reported in the Times, said: "What this city needs now is the establishment of new industrial and commercial enterprises and we should use every means in our power to develop the city along these lines."

SOLDIERS' RELIEF MAY BEGIN FEB. 3

Bill Introduced in Massachusetts Legislature Proposes That Payments Shall Start From Break of Relations

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature and is now before its Committee on Military Affairs, specifying Feb. 3, the date the United States severed relations with Germany, as the date when noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the Federal service from Massachusetts, shall begin to benefit by the acts of this year's Legislature providing for an additional \$10 a month from the State to supplement their Federal pay and \$40 a month for their dependents.

Under the provisions of the act, the members of the National Guard would not benefit by the legislation until they had been mustered into the Federal service, while those in the Regular Army and Navy would not receive the additional compensation and aid for their dependents until President Wilson had authorized additional members in their branches of the service.

Advocates of the bill, introduced by Senator Morris of Boston, contend that men in the Army and Navy should receive extra pay and aid for their dependents from the date the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany. They aver that while nobody could foresee whether the country would be at war, or much less the exact date, nevertheless those who enlisted after learning that relations had been broken had reason to believe that war was inevitable and did their duty by joining the regular forces immediately. Therefore they should be assisted from the date of severance of relations.

It is also pointed out by those backing the bill that a precedent has been established for the State to follow in furnishing aid. They refer to the Spanish war when soldiers and sailors from Massachusetts were given State aid beginning the date the Maine was blown up. Feb. 15, 1898, notwithstanding the fact that war was not declared until April 21, more than two months later.

In the act providing for the payment of not more than \$40 a month to the "wife, widow, children under 16 years of age, or any child or dependent by reason of physical or mental incapacity, or the actually dependent parents, brothers and sisters," persons benefiting by this measure must go to the local authorities having charge of furnishing State and military aid and fill out an application.

Section 3 of the new law says: "Applicants for aid as aforesaid shall, as a basis for the first payment thereof, state in writing, under oath, the name, age and residence of the person for whom aid is sought, the relationship of such person to the soldier or sailor, the company and regiment or branch of the service in which the soldier or sailor is enlisted and in which he last served, the date and place of his enlistment, when known, the duration of his service, and the reason for the application, and shall furnish such official certificate or record, or other evidence of enlistment, service and discharge as may be required."

Within three days the local official is required, by the act, to file the filled-out application with the Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, recommending the amount that ought to be paid in each instance. Final discretion as to the amount the dependent or dependents shall receive from the State is left with the State Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions.

Cities and towns are authorized to borrow in excess of statutory limit to meet the additional expense. The municipalities make the payments, and then are reimbursed by the State Treasurer.

The act is void after Jan. 15, 1919, unless the service is soon terminated, in which case it expires on the date of termination. Persons who incur disabilities while in the Federal service, and are honorably discharged, are eligible to receive State aid under existing law covering these cases.

According to the provisions of the "extra pay bill," the State Treasurer is authorized to pay each noncommissioned officer and enlisted man who is mustered in the Federal service as a part of the quota of Massachusetts the sum of \$10 a month, irrespective of the amount he receives from the Federal Government.

The money is not to be paid until Jan. 15, 1918, unless the war is terminated before that date, in which case the aggregate total is to be paid on the date of their being mustered out. However, the measure gives the men the privilege to allot all or part of the payments for the use of such "minor children, parents or dependents as he shall designate." provision is made for dependents in the event of casualty while in the Federal service. In case of dishonorable discharge, the payment shall be from the date of muster-in to the date of dishonorable discharge.

The State Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and Executive Council, is authorized to raise the money needed for this purpose by the issuing of bonds or notes to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000 for a term of not more than five years.

FOREST DAY IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State College of Forestry at Syracuse has received requests from many schools in the State for assistance in the making of Arbor Day a real Forest Day. Last spring the college assisted 22 schools in the State in the planting of 33,000 trees. The college asked the schools to purchase from 1000 to 5000 trees, which can be obtained from the State Conservation Commission or the col-

lege at cost, and the college will then send a forester to supervise the planting at no expense to the school. In a number of schools in the spring of 1915 the forest day was made a community day, when men and women's clubs joined with the school in planting city watersheds or bits of idle land elsewhere in the community.

REAL ESTATE

Kate M. B. Cox has purchased the interest of Ethel L. Bryant in the four-story swell front brick dwelling house and lot of land containing 2046 square feet, situated 92 St. Botolph Street, Back Bay. The property is assessed for a lot of \$13,100, of which \$500 applies on the land. Kate M. B. Cox also bought the interest of Ethel L. Bryant in the three-story and basement brick dwelling house and 1942 square feet of land at 70 Carver Street, South End, assessed for \$9400, including \$4900 carried on the land.

Mary V. Marnell has bought a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 3550 square feet, at 15 Holiday Street, Dorchester, owned by Katherine F. Hunt. The property is valued by the assessors at \$3600, of which the land carries \$900.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Brookline Ave., 467, Ward 14; Rotman & Abrams, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick garage. Brighton Ave., 160, Ward 23; Brighton Ave. Realty Co., J. J. Prindle; brick garage. Everett Ave., 22 rear, Ward 17; David Winslow heirs, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Moore St., 84 rear, Ward 1; Harry Statt, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Allston Heights, 15 rear, Ward 25; Ellen E. Willis, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Ashmont St., 382 rear, Ward 20; Rose A. Collins, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Tyndale St., 150, Ward 23; Wm. H. White, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Arborway, 66, Ward 23; C. B. Faunce, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Hiawatha Rd., 72 rear, Ward 24; G. L. Margerson, Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick garage. Pleasant St., 227, Ward 8; Marshall B. Hall, Inc., Brooks, Skinner Co.; brick office. Province St., 5-13, Ward 5; Williams & Bangs, agents; alter stores and mfg. Hyde Park Ave., 1025-1029-1031, Ward 24; H. O. Co., alter stores. Chesterfield St., 26, Ward 12; N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co.; alter garage. Court St., 147-149, Ward 5; A. A. Meredith, alter stores and dwelling. Washington St., 336-340, Ward 5; A. W. & H. G. Perry; alter stores and offices.

SHIPPING NEWS

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Strs Billow 121,500 lbs., Surge 152,700, schrs Thalia 47,600, Ralph Russell 28,500, and Rebecca 44,700. "Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6@8, steak cod \$5.50@6, market cod \$3.75@4, and pollock \$5.50@5.75.

Arrivals at Gloucester today included the schooner J. M. Marshall 16,000 pounds fresh fish, and Evelyn H. O. The schooner Russell stocked \$3874 on her recent trip, each of the crew receiving \$124, and the Morning Star stocked \$3300 each of the crew receiving \$70.

PROGRESS ON WAR REVENUE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Taussig of the new Federal Tariff Commission, was before the Senate Finance Committee today, stating his views regarding the contemplated war revenue legislation. Following the meeting of the committee, its chairman, Senator Simmons, stated that excellent progress is being made upon the involved details of the bill.

It is generally admitted by committee members that the Senate will practically ignore the Revenue Bill which passed the House Wednesday. An entire new bill undoubtedly will be reported to the upper branch, probably not inside of two weeks. The Senate bill, in such event, would be offered as a substitute for the House measure and when the Senate passes its bill the two measures will go to conference.

One member of the Senate committee stated today that the committee had not reached active consideration of the proposal to increase second-class postal rates. He intimated that the committee would not be disposed to place a severe burden upon the public press.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARD HEARING

Six employers engaged in the manufacture of petticoats, aprons, children's garments and like industries, appeared at a hearing held today by the Minimum Wage Commission in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission at 1 Beacon Street, relative to the establishing of a wage board to recommend a minimum wage for female employees in these lines of industry.

Donald Tulloch, secretary of the Employers Association of Worcester County, protested that this was not an opportunity to establish such a wage board as the conditions prevailing now would be entirely changed at the close of the war. It was admitted that such a wage would be beneficial to all employers paying legitimate wages, as it would tend to eliminate the undesirable competitor.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

An examination for Grade E of the library service will be held on Saturday, June 9, at 10 o'clock, on the special library floor, Boston Public Library. This requires a grammar school education.

MEXICAN BAN ON FOOD EXPORTS

United States No Longer to Receive Either Foodstuffs or Food Animals From Sister Republic—Trade Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Action of the Mexican Government in prohibiting exportation of foodstuffs and food animals to the United States closes a door through which the United States has been receiving considerable quantities of food, even during the disturbances in that country. A compilation of the National City Bank of New York of the principal foodstuffs entering the United States from Mexico shows that the total amounted to over \$12,000,000 in 1916, and this total is much below the normal, which ranged from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 in former years. The prohibition, according to the announcement of the Department of Commerce, includes cattle, sheep, goats and other food animals, flour and other provisions of prime necessity.

Cattle are among the most important of the food animals imported from Mexico. In 1916 they amounted to \$4,000,000, and in 1915 and 1914 about \$5,000,000 per annum. Sheep averaged in the past three years about \$300,000 per annum, and other animals over \$250,000 per annum. Whether horses are included in the list of prohibited imports is not known; they amounted in 1916 to about \$175,000, and in 1914 to over \$500,000. Of rice the imports from Mexico in 1915 were 1,355,000 lbs., of wheat 55,000 bushels, and of other breadstuffs smaller quantities. Of coffee the imports from Mexico in 1916 were 50,000,000 lbs., valued at over \$6,000,000, and in 1915 about \$3,000,000. Coffee and coffee beans are one of the prohibited articles. Fresh fish from Mexico in 1916 amounted to about 2,500,000 lbs., and of shrimps, other shellfish and turtles about \$150,000 worth.

Of fruits the importations from Mexico are of very considerable importance, bananas alone amounting to over 2,000,000 bunches in 1915, valued at over \$500,000, and in the preceding year over \$700,000. Other fruits, coming in less quantities include dates, figs, grapes, lemons, olives, oranges, peaches and preserved fruits. In all foodstuffs from Mexico include about 4,000,000 pounds of fresh beef in 1915, 75,000 pounds of cheese and in 1915 over 75,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Imports from Mexico other than foodstuffs consist chiefly of manufacturing materials, and there is no indication that these are included in the list of prohibited articles. Hides and skins alone amount to approximately \$8,000,000 per annum; sisal in 1916 to \$20,697,000, against \$22,880,000 in 1914, and \$15,496,000 in 1913. Crude mineral oil shows very large increases in the fiscal year 1916 to \$34,000,000 gallons, valued at \$11,357,000, against 738,000,000 gallons in 1914, valued at \$10,972,000; while in 1912 the total was but 131,000,000 gallons, valued at \$2,143,000. Copper imports from Mexico in ore and pigs amount to about \$2,000,000 per annum, India rubber approximately \$1,000,000, lead about \$2,000,000 and raw cotton \$3,500,000.

The principal exports to Mexico are, of course, manufactures of various classes, including cotton cloths, electrical machinery, iron and steel manufactures, railway material, firearms, cartridges, and limited amounts of foodstuffs, including meats, lard, corn, condensed milk, butter, cheese, corn, oats and flour.

Trade between the United States and Mexico shows steady gains despite the unfavorable conditions in that country in recent years. The imports into the United States from Mexico, which amounted to \$86,000,000 in 1914, and to \$84,000,000 in 1915, were \$90,000,000 in 1916, and the exports to that country, which amounted to \$33,000,000 in 1914, were \$41,000,000 in 1915 and \$53,000,000 in 1916. In the nine months ending with March, 1917, imports from Mexico were \$80,692,000, against \$69,748,000 in the same period of last year, and the exports to that country \$47,501,000, against \$35,761,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

BUTTER GOES UP AS HOLDINGS GROW

Although wholesale prices for butter in Boston advanced to 42 cents a pound today and the retail prices have been quoted at unusually high points during the last month, the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets, reports that during the first part of May total holdings in the United States of butter in cold storage show an increase of 244.1 per cent over figures for the same period in 1916.

This semi-monthly report on the cold storage holdings of creamery butter shows 6,239,716 pounds in 314 storages on May 15, 1917. The total holdings reported by 254 storages were 5,688,732 pounds as compared with 1,652,991 pounds May 15, 1916, an increase of 244.1 per cent. The report shows that the holdings increased 67.2 per cent during the period from May 1 to May 15, as compared with the increase of 54.9 per cent during the same period last year.

WORKMEN'S ACT FINDING

Massachusetts Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday, which establishes schoolhouse janitors as workmen in the meaning of workmen's compensation act, in the matter of the claim of Mrs. Agnes White, whose husband was janitor of the Abby W. May and Thornton Street schoolhouses in Roxbury. The city of Boston had con-

tended that a janitor is not a mechanic, but the board found he was both a laborer and a mechanic. The court says that there is nothing in the statutes by which the words laborers, mechanics and workmen have come to have a meaning which excludes a janitor. The court makes a distinction between janitors like White, who did all kinds of manual labor, and janitors of a City Hall or a large office building who do no work with their hands, but act as superintendent over others. The compensation act would not apply to the latter class.

AVERAGE PROFITS OF STANDARD OIL CONCERNS HIGH

Net Earnings of Seven Refining Companies Equal Slightly More Than 21 Per Cent

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average net earnings of seven Standard Oil refining companies were equal to 21.1 per cent on investment in 1915. In that year these companies earned an average of more than 41 per cent net on capital stock. Not one of the group earned less than 21 per cent on capital stock, the rate earned by Standard Oil Company of New York, and one of them earned more than 107 per cent—Atlantic Refining Company.

Standard Oil earnings are as large when figured on capital stock because companies for the most part, especially refining companies, are said to be undercapitalized. This fact is responsible in large measure for much unfavorable criticism of Standard Oil for earnings of some of the companies are made to appear excessive, when figured on capital stock.

Standard Oil has never conformed to Wall Street ideas of capitalization, and what basis it would adopt in case of any general recapitalization is unknown, but it is said the plan followed by the Federal Trade Commission in figuring earnings on investment offers a basis for increase in capital stock by some of these companies.

In line with that plan, Standard Oil of New Jersey, now capitalized at \$100,000,000, would have stood a capitalization of close to \$300,000,000 at the close of 1915, and it is believed as a result of accumulated surplus since then this company at present could be capitalized at \$400,000,000.

Atlantic Refining is perhaps the best type of Standard Oil undercapitalization. At the close of last year it had a surplus of close to \$34,000,000, or practically seven times its capital stock of \$5,000,000.

Standard Oil was in process of recapitalization when the United States entered the war. South Penn Oil, Standard of California and Standard Oil of Kentucky had declared stock dividends. Ohio Oil had, but was compelled to withdraw it because of failure of Ohio State authorities to sanction its plan. Standard Oil of Indiana stockholders authorized an increase in stock from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000, but directors have not made any announcement relative to its distribution.

Earnings of the big Standard refining and marketing companies and per cent earned on investment (first of the year) for 1915 are shown in following table:

Company	Investment	Net earnings	% on investment
Atlantic Refining	\$25,755,509	\$5,392,425	21.7
Standard, Indiana	44,394,666	15,998,376	36
do New Jersey	249,979,868	51,591,569	20.6
do New York	90,471,858	14,484,263	16
do Ohio	8,958,697	2,136,256	23.9
do Kansas	3,144,423	563,946	17.9
Magnolia	15,667,398	2,217,228	14.2

When the Government tax laws are settled and the various Standard companies have made investment in Government funds, it is probable Standard Oil will resume recapitalization on a basis to conform with investment.

HELEN TAFT ELECTED DEAN OF BRYN MAWR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It was announced at Bryn Mawr College that Miss Helen Herron Taft, daughter of former President Taft, had been unanimously elected dean of the college.

Miss Taft is a graduate of Bryn Mawr, having won the first matriculation scholarship for Pennsylvania and the southern states, awarded purely on grade, when she entered Bryn Mawr in 1908.

RAILROAD URGES BIG COTTON CROPS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—In an effort to promote agricultural and industrial development, especially the agricultural, in the states of Louisiana and Texas, the Texas and Pacific Railroad has established bureaus in New Orleans and Dallas, says the Times Picayune. This is in line with the patriotic work of producing more food crops.

One feature of the work of these bureaus is they will not urge a reduction in the cotton crops for the reason that cotton is not only the greatest clothing product, but the cottonseed also is one of the most important food crops.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN NIAGARA FALLS

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The housing problem in Niagara Falls is soon to be solved, says a special to the Express. The organized effort of the real estate board along this line is meeting with success. It has been decided to appoint two committees to consist of two architects each, which are to work independently of each other in two separate lines. One committee will plan rows of semidetached houses, while the other will work out plans embodying the large apartment house idea.

U. S. STEEL'S HUGE ASSETS

Actual Addition to This Item Figured as Over \$1,000,000 a Day—Surplus for 1916-17, Including Tax, \$460,000,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With earnings running at rate of \$125,000,000 quarterly, United States Steel is showing profits of close to \$1,650,000 for each business day, and is making an actual addition to assets of more than \$1,000,000 a day.

Interests who keep in close touch with the steel situation seem confident United States Steel for 1916-17 will show a surplus, after all charges including dividends at present rate, of close to \$500,000,000. Deducting prospective extraordinary war taxes of \$400,000,000, in addition to normal taxes, would leave a balance of \$460,000,000.

From organization to March 31, 1917, United States Steel made an actual addition to assets of \$644,892,317, equal to \$113.13 a share on the common stock.

If earnings reach \$125,000,000 in current quarter, total actual addition to assets will amount to \$726,892,317, equal to \$143 a share on the common. If there is no reversal of present conditions, earnings in last half of the year should be equally as large as in first half. This would give United States Steel a final surplus in last half of 1917 of \$152,000,000.

Result would be an actual addition to United States Steel's assets, from April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1917, of \$878,892,317, equal to \$173 a share on the common stock.

No deductions have been made as yet for extraordinary war taxes, but assuming United States Steel's taxes increase \$40

TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY REFUSED

Massachusetts House Upholds Ways and Means Committee in Reporting Service Board Bill With Project Eliminated

Legislation for an inquiry into telephone rates and service in Massachusetts apparently has been definitely defeated in the Legislature, the House yesterday having upheld the Ways and Means Committee in reporting the Public Service Commission Budget Bill without an appropriation for the telephone inquiry. Representative Carr of Hopkinton offered a motion to insert a \$15,000 appropriation provision, but this motion was defeated on a voice vote after a brief debate.

Mr. Carr called attention to the need of an inquiry, which has been recommended by the Public Service Commission for two successive years. He also pointed out that the House went on record early in the session in favor of appropriating \$15,000 for the proposed inquiry.

Mr. Warner of Taunton opposed the Carr motion, though conceding the latter's point that the House had once this session taken favorable action.

Mr. Whitman of Quincy was opposed to giving the commission additional appropriations because he believed the commission had made a poor showing with the funds given to it for its regular work. He also stated he believed the telephone inquiry would be profitable.

The Carr motion was defeated and the Budget Bill was passed to be engrossed.

This action probably ends the efforts in the present Legislature of the Public Service Commission, backed by many citizens, to secure an inquiry into telephone rates and service, an inquiry which the commission twice has said in its annual reports was in the public interest. Very formidable opposition has presented itself at all stages of the campaign to get the necessary inquiry appropriation.

A budget bill, including the proposed \$15,000 appropriation, was before both branches earlier in the session. Both Senate and House agreed to the telephone inquiry appropriation and to all the other proposed appropriations except one, over which a deadlock developed, resulting in defeat of the bill. Since the commission needed appropriations for its regular work, a new budget bill had to be prepared.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY TO HELP

Civilian relief work during the war is to be carried on by the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, according to a vote taken at the second annual meeting of the society, held yesterday at the headquarters, 421 Boylston Street. Mrs. Richard H. Gorham of Milton, secretary, gave an interesting resume of the activities of the society for the past year.

One of the important lines of work to be carried on through this summer and fall relates to food conservation. Arrangements have been made to use the home of Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, 273 Clarendon Street, for a canning plant, under the charge of an expert manager, assisted by volunteers. The citizens of the community are to be asked to contribute from their gardens to this enterprise.

Two prizes for sculpture, for conceptions designed to promote the constructive peace movement, were announced by Miss Ellen Dabney. The first prize of \$50 was presented to Miss Rose Garrity of Boston, by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, president of the society. The second prize of \$25 was awarded to Mrs. Vaux Marck Feller of Framingham, a graduate of the School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia.

These officers were elected: Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, president; Mrs. Norwood P. Halliwell, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, vice-presidents; Mrs. John Richardson Jr., treasurer; Mrs. Ernest Amory Codman, Mrs. John Sturges Codman, Mrs. Elizabeth Glendower Evans, directors.

WAR CONDITIONS KEEP TRAMPS AWAY

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Reports to the Public Safety Commission show that the tramp has almost disappeared from the State this spring, says a dispatch. Only an occasional one shows up now, begging for food, where there were hundreds in other years at this time.

Towns which heretofore reported that they were regularly raided by gangs of the drifters, who established camps on the outskirts or in the railroad yards and preyed upon the people, now report that not a single tramp has shown up this year.

War conditions and the fact that the people in most of the towns are organized for the purpose of capturing the tramps and compelling them to work on the roads or in the fields and gardens are believed to be responsible for the absence of the wanderers.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN BUSINESS IS SHOWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the census reports for 1910 were published, it was found that in the 10 years, 1900-10, the Negro had made about as much progress as he had made in the previous 35 years. The

first indication of the remarkable progress which the Negro has made in this decade was revealed when the returns for agriculture were made public. For these it was found that in these 10 years the value of farm property owned by Negroes had increased from \$177,404,688 to \$492,892,218, or 177 per cent.

In the field of business the number of Negro bankers increased from four to 56; restaurant keepers, from 3995 to 6369, or 59 per cent; wholesale merchants from 149 to 241, or 61 per cent; retail merchants from 9098 to 20,653, or 127 per cent; hotel keepers from 481 to 973, or 102 per cent; undertakers from 453 to 973, or 114 per cent. Excluding 10,600 boarding and lodging-house keepers, there were, in 1910, 38,382 Negroes engaged in business enterprises of various sorts.

SHABUOTH TO BE OBSERVED BY JEWS

At sunset Saturday night and continuing until sunset Monday evening, Shabuoth, or the Feast of Seven Weeks, will be ushered in by the Jews. Shabuoth, also known as Pentecost or the Festival of Harvesting, is one of the most joyous festivals on the Hebrew almanac, inasmuch as it concludes the "harvest season," better known as the "seventh season" in view of the ingathering of the new grain crops as distinguished from the Feast of Succoth or Tabernacles, which marks the end of the fruit season. It also terminates the seven weeks' tally which commenced on the second day of Passover.

A special feature of the celebration will be the decoration of homes, synagogues and other Hebrew institutions with green fruits, flowers and green trees reminiscent of the green mountain of Sinai, where the law was given to the Jews. Another feature will be the special dairy food and cheese cakes prepared by Jewish housewives, symbolic of the Torah, which is compared to milk and honey, ingredients used in the special dishes.

In view of the possibility of the restoration of Palestine to the Jews, as an autonomous state, the Zionists throughout the world will dedicate Sunday and Monday as "Back to Palestine" days. Many festivals, dinners and mass meetings have been arranged in the United States and Canada by the Zionist Provisional Committee.

In Boston, on Monday evening a mass meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall under the auspices of the Zion Association of Greater Boston. A resolution urging the powers to restore Palestine to the Jews will be adopted and Dr. Ben Zion Moskowitz, director of the Jewish Gymnasium at Jaffa, Palestine, and Prof. William Ernest Hocking, chairman department of Philosophy, Harvard University, will be the principal speakers.

Special services, feasts and confirmation exercises have been arranged by the various temples and synagogues throughout the city. At Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, Rabbi Harri Levi will deliver a patriotic sermon, "For Faith and Country," on Sunday morning, concluding the Sunday services for the year. Special confirmation services will be held in the afternoon in the vestry of the temple. Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee of Chicago, who was recently elected spiritual head of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Union Park Street, to succeed Rabbi M. M. Eichler, will conduct the services at this sanctuary. His sermon on Sunday morning will be "Why Jews?" The confirmation class of the temple will tender a reception in the afternoon in the vestry of the temple to their friends and newly elected rabbi. Temple Mishkan Tefila will have a special celebration. Shabuoth and Rabbi H. H. Rubenowitz will preach on Sunday morning on "Revelation." Rabbi Phineas Israel will have charge of the services at the synagogue of the Congregation Adath Jeshurun, Brunswick Street, Roxbury. His subject on Monday will be, "Consecration of Freedom's First Fruit."

MILK PRODUCERS SEEK HIGHER RATE

Another step toward higher milk rates in Boston was taken yesterday in the appointment of a special committee of the New England Milk Producers Association to confer with the Boston contractors and obtain if possible an increase in rates for the farmer. It is expected that the committee will ask the dealers to make the rate 60 cents for an 8½-quart can f. o. b. in Boston, which, according to experts will mean 15 cents a quart for delivered milk in the Boston district, an increase of 4 cents a quart.

It is stated that in the opinion of the executive committee of the association, such an increase is necessary in order to induce the producer to maintain the full strength of his herd. The officers of the association also announced that under a recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature the New England Milk Producers Association had taken out articles of incorporation.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Associated Press, it was unanimously resolved to transfer from the present investment the sum of \$200,000 of the emergency reserve fund (an accumulation which has been set aside for extraordinary news events) to the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds.

MAY 30 AT HARVARD
At the annual Harvard Memorial Day ceremonies in Sanders Theater on May 30, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Prof. Ralph B. Perry and President Lowell, who will preside, will give addresses. The Harvard Cadet Regiment will attend as a unit, and veterans of the Civil War and members of the faculty will be among the guests.

C. F. CHOATE JR. NOW POSSIBILITY

Alleged New Discrepancies in Constitutional Convention Count May Rule Out Both A. D. Hill and P. H. Jennings

A possibility that Charles F. Choate Jr. of Southboro, rather than either Arthur D. Hill or Patrick H. Jennings, may be the winner of the disputed seat of delegate-at-large in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, is now seen by officials at the State House. A reexamination of the official figures for delegates-at-large, as published Tuesday by the Executive Council, has led members of the council to believe that they may have erred in totaling Mr. Hill's votes, as a result of which the council announced that Mr. Hill had displaced Mr. Jennings from a position among the winners. The Executive Council has been summoned to meet Saturday to make a retabulation.

If the council should ascertain that it had been mistaken in adding about 12,700 votes to the total as credited to Mr. Hill in the unofficial returns the day after election, it would not mean necessarily that Mr. Jennings had been elected as a comparison of the latter's official total with that of Mr. Choate must be made to see whether the winner may not be Mr. Choate. Although Mr. Jennings was ahead of Mr. Choate on the unofficial count, the Executive Council placed the latter ahead of Mr. Jennings by a majority of 1640 in the official count. Hence, if Mr. Hill drops to twenty-third place in the list, or thereabouts, both Messrs. Choate and Jennings will be advanced; but Mr. Choate, being ahead of Mr. Jennings, will be in sixteenth place—therefore, just within the list of winners—while Mr. Jennings will hold seventeenth position, or highest man among the losers. Only the 16 highest among the candidates for delegates-at-large were elected.

The placing of Mr. Choate before Mr. Jennings in the official count is said to have been due to errors in the totals credited to the latter, as reported from Worcester. Interest is the keener in the present phase of the tabulating because Mr. Choate was on the "unintuitive, and referendum slate" during the election campaign, while Messrs. Hill and Jennings were claimed as supporters of the initiative and referendum. While it makes little difference to the leaders of the initiative and referendum movement whether Mr. Hill or Mr. Jennings wins the disputed seat, it makes a difference, say these leaders, of one vote less in favor of, and one vote more in opposition to, the initiative and referendum, if Mr. Choate proves to be the winner.

The announcement Tuesday that the official tabulation had added 12,700 votes to Mr. Hill's unofficial total, advancing him from twenty-third place to fourteenth place, thereby including him among the winners and displacing Mr. Jennings, the sixteenth man, according to the unofficial returns, caused much surprise at the State House. Relatively small discrepancies in the unofficial returns have been found in other years when the Executive Council was preparing the official tabulation, but an error of 12,700 was regarded as extraordinary.

Friends of the displaced candidate, representing the organized labor, asked to reexamine the council's tabulation and with several State House officials, they were permitted to do so yesterday. This reexamination revealed, it was said, that the council had erred in totaling Mr. Hill's vote in Essex County, that the council had credited him with 25,748 votes, when he should have been given 12,974. Subsequently, it was decided to call the council together Saturday to make an official reexamination and to correct any errors.

Immediately it was discovered that the council had probably erred in this particular, attention was turned to the total given Mr. Jennings. Whereas the unofficial count at the time of the election had made him a winner and had put Mr. Choate in seventeenth place, the official tabulation by the Executive Council had assigned Mr. Jennings to eighteenth place and confirmed Mr. Choate's hold on seventeenth place.

Now, if, on reexamining its tabulation, the council reduces Mr. Hill from fourteenth to twenty-third place and at the same time confirms the announced relative positions of Messrs. Choate and Jennings, Mr. Choate will, of course, advance to sixteenth place and Mr. Jennings will be ruled out as the loser.

The official totals for Messrs. Choate and Jennings, announced Tuesday, were: Mr. Choate, 104,152; Mr. Jennings, 102,512; majority for Mr. Choate, 1640.

BISHOP BRENT ON WAR SITUATION

An enthusiastic welcome was extended to the Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, bishop of the Philippine Islands, who last night spoke on "The Spirit of Great Britain" at the annual Unitarian festival in Tremont Temple. It was Bishop Brent's first visit to Boston since conducting the services in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in celebration of the entrance of the United States into the war.

"War is the greatest social evil we ever faced, and yet when America chose war, she chose the lesser evil than had she remained neutral," he said. "France and England have looked from the beginning with wistful eyes towards America. They needed her great strength. But what they must have is the moral backing of the United States."

Dr. Richard C. Cabot expressed the hope that the United States would be the first Nation to abolish intoxicating

liquors during the war. He praised President Wilson for his "magnificent leadership" and expressed gratification that the United States and England were on the best of terms despite the efforts of certain elements to undermine the good relations and to misrepresent the historical relations between the two countries.

Democracy has never made such progress as during the present war, declared Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, who said that democracies were creating more powerful armies than any that ever fought under an autocracy and that under the selective draft the Army of the United States "will become, what it is not yet, a democratic Army." Characteristics of the French people were discussed by Charles H. Grandgent, professor at Harvard. He declared that the dream of liberty, equality, and fraternity is being translated into actuality by unity of service and sacrifice in France.

SAVING MADE ON ARMY SUPPLIES

Cooperative Effort Results in Purchase of Staple Commodities Without Payment of Customary War-Time Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The committee on supplies of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, of which Julius Rosenwald is chairman, has obtained options for the Government on large supplies of leather at prices in effect at the beginning of the war, available for the Government's acceptance for periods of from four to six months. This not only assures an adequate leather supply for the new Army, but means an important saving in its equipment cost as well.

The committee on supplies is working on the task of assisting the Government in equipping the Army through an extensive system of cooperative committees on cotton, woolen, shoes and leather, knit goods, mattresses and other commodities, formed of leading representatives of these industries from all sections of the country. Through the aid of these men the committee has been able to bring to the purchasing departments of the Government the services of many mills and factories which had never before produced Government goods, and which would not now be in the market for Government goods were it not for the existence of an emergency. Through their cooperation many plants have been in whole or in part adapted to manufacturing the type of supplies the government needs, thus materially assisting in overcoming existing shortages. The committee has worked primarily on articles of merchandise which involved unusual difficulty, because of the large quantities required, the shortage of materials, or unusual civilian competitive demands.

On the advice of the committee the method formerly in use in the War and Navy departments of purchasing supplies through bids has been abandoned, and contracts are now made without advertising for bids. The result has been to discourage unduly stimulation of the market and consequent inflation of prices. Through the committee and the General Munitions Board, purchases which have been made before by separate agencies such as the Quartermaster's Corps, the Ordnance Bureau, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Chief Signal Officer and the Medical Corps, have been largely coordinated, thus preventing the Government from becoming a direct competitor of itself in the market.

The committee has further had field agents operating with the factories to expedite delivery of Government goods, who have been serving without recompense for time or disbursements.

FRENCH RAILWAY NEEDS TO BE STUDIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department two weeks ago ordered four Army engineers to France to determine the precise needs of French railways for the repairs and maintenance of which nine engineering regiments are now being raised in the United States.

The party, which has reached London, consists of William Barclay Parsons and William J. Wilgus of New York, majors in the reserve corps; W. A. Garrett of Chicago, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western, a reserve officer, and Capt. A. D. Barber of the regular Army Engineer Corps. They will make recommendations affecting the organization of the railway engineering troops. Captain Barber expects also to study problems of trench construction.

WARNING AGAINST CAMP LIQUOR SALES

SACKETTS HARBOR, N. Y.—A threat to place this town under martial law if the saloons do not stop the selling of liquor to members of the officers' reserve training camp, was issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Sample today. The commandant's action followed a disturbance between Negro workmen at the camp after a visit to town.

PEDAGOGICAL CONGRESS

MEXICO, D. F.—The Government has given orders to the effect that there shall be established here shortly a permanent congress of pedagogy to study the programs and textbooks of the schools of the republic.

SHIRKING THEIR DUTY CHARGED

Harvard Crimson Says Graduates Are Not Fulfilling Responsibility in Failure to Crystallize Opinion for War Prohibition

Harvard graduates are charged with shirking their duties and responsibilities in not crystallizing public opinion against the continuance of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in the United States by the Harvard Crimson in an editorial on war prohibition today entitled, "Putting It Up to the Graduates." The necessity for prohibition the Crimson holds indisputable, but with the question still unsettled, it infers that the Harvard alumni have not done their share in forming a public opinion that will no longer tolerate the liquor traffic.

An army raised by the selective draft, conservation of food supplies, and prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants are cited as the primary measures for the conduct of the war. After the lapse of seven weeks the editorial states that only one of the three has been secured, while the other two of equal importance are still pending. It declares that the country cannot tolerate even a minor loss of material and human resources and that prohibition must not be delayed.

"What is the force that halts our Congress?" the editorial asks. "It cannot be ignorant of the world's dire lack of foodstuffs. It cannot be indifferent to the welfare of those great armies which will be formed. It should know, if it does not know, the sentiment of the people, which laying aside its former diversified opinion, demands as insistently as it demanded universal service that the Government take measure without delay for the saving of our great, but all too scanty, resources."

"It is said that the northeastern states alone retard the passage of this pressing war measure. The South and the West, heedless of what might be their own immediate profit, have generously and willingly done away with intoxicants for their own safety and the greater safety of the nation. Can the northeastern states do less, which time and again have been so loudly patriotic? It is not blood that is demanded here, but wisdom."

"The undergraduates at Harvard, as of other colleges, with a sensibility which is noteworthy, have arrived at the opinion that the necessary is inevitable. That is a credit to the sound intelligence of the current college generation. But the undergraduate can accomplish little in actuality. There is no more influential nonpolitical group of men of equal size in our country than Harvard men. They wield as individuals and as a body great influence over the public opinion of their community."

"Graduates are personally wiser, if not more patriotic, than those who still linger at the knees of learning. Surely they preceded before we did the need which must be met. The need has not been met. Have our graduates done their part in shaping of opinion? The college which nurtured them expects them, not in bigotry, not in panic, but judiciously and unemotionally, to see to it that our strength is conserved, to see to it that this thing is done."

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTION

Officers for the Boston Typographical Union were elected yesterday as follows: Edward M. Martin, president; Maurice A. Adler, vice-president; Malcoln A. Knock, treasurer; John O. Batis, secretary; Thomas C. Stephenson, assistant secretary; Henry L. Abbott, sergeant-at-arms; Robert J. Kane, trustee for three years; Hermon D. Pearson, Henry Sterling and Fred W. Thorpe, auditors; Walter G. Anderson and Joseph B. Long, executive committee, book and job.

Successful candidates for the news committee announced today are Harvey O. Chappel and James J. O'Connor, and for news delegates to the I. O. U. convention in Colorado Springs, Col., Roy H. Hetherington and William C. Trump.

The delegates from book and job branch to the convention will be Maurice A. Adler and Thomas H. O'Shaughnessy. The delegates to the New England Typographical convention will be Harvey O. Chappel, James F. Holt, Charles H. Lee and Robert Woodburn. Those to the State branch, A. F. of L. convention, Michael M. Byrne, George J. Gray, Edward M. Martin, S. J. McBride and Henry Sterling.

SWITCHING CHARGE REVISION SOUGHT

Petition of H. P. Hood & Sons, milk contractors, who have a large receiving station in the Charlestown district, for a revision of the switching charges of the Boston & Maine Railroad, was heard today by Special Examiner Roy T. McKenna of the Interstate Commerce Commission in one of the rooms in the Federal Building in Boston. The Hood company complained that the charge of \$3 a car on all less than carload shipments of milk, switched on to its private tracks at Charlestown and other distributing stations, is unreasonable, excessive and discriminatory.

In support of his petition for a revision of the charge, counsel for the Hood company pointed out that previous to the abolition of the so-called leased car shipments of milk, the Boston & Maine made no charge for switching. He further contended that other milk contracting firms using the milk distributing station at East Som-

erville, half a mile from the Hood plant, are accorded free switching privileges. At the present time the Hood company drays part of its milk supply from the East Somerville station to some of its plants at a cost of \$2000 a month.

In addition it is claimed that the Boston & Maine gives stopover privileges to shipments to cold storage plants, but not to milk shipments. The Hood firm also asked the commission to cancel the rule providing for the application of less than carload rates on shipments carried in baggage cars in the same train with shipments carried in milk cars, and to establish the transit arrangements set forth, on the basis of through rates plus a reasonable charge for extra terminal expense.

WIRE-TAPPING CASES AGAIN UP IN NEW YORK

City Commissioner Kingsbury and Attorney Hotchkiss on Trial in the Supreme Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—John A. Kingsbury, New York City Commissioner of Charities, and William H. Hotchkiss, attorney, are being tried in the Supreme Court here on an indictment charging them with having illegally tapped telephones wires to gain information in the New York City charities investigation. The wires tapped, it is said, were those leading to the homes of the Rev. William B. Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter and Dean Potter.

William J. Burns, detective, testified that he advised the defendants that only the Police Department had the right to listen in on wires, and that this method was the only one by which the authority of pamphlets attacking Mr. Kingsbury could be learned. Mr. Burns said he advised Mayor Mitchell not to make public the conversations recorded by the police as having taken place over these wires, but that the Mayor had insisted upon uncovering the whole matter. Another witness testified that Commissioner of Police Woods said wire investigation was made because of perjury committed in connection with the investigation of public charities made by the Strong Committee for the State. This committee reported certain conditions in charities institutions whose revelation brought about, eventually, reforms in methods of supervising such charities, both by the State and city. Chief opposition to the investigations by the State board and by representatives of the City Government came from Roman Catholic interests.

WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY REPORTS

Efforts made by the Boston Licensing Board when Charles R. Gow was chairman and Robert A. Woods was a member, for the improvement of conditions connected with the sale of liquor in Boston are commended in the annual report of the New England Watch and Ward Society. These efforts were "mysteriously brought to an end by the removal of the aggressive members of the board undertaking that commendable work," says the report.

In commenting on cases taken into the courts by the society the report states that "as soon as the cases were completed in the lower court, we carried our grievances to the Boston Licensing Board, so that such regulative action could be taken as the facts warranted. We were gratified at the way the board applied the remedy. Wholesome discipline was meted out by the board and the good effect of it was observable as long as that board remained in power. We regret to say it was an incredibly short time."

MR. BALFOUR WILL ADDRESS PRESS CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mr. Balfour has accepted an invitation to address the National Press Club on Thursday at 4:30 p. m., on which occasion it is expected he will make known his estimate of the work of the mission and express his gratitude for the manner in which the newspapers of the United States have assisted in giving to the public a knowledge of the real purpose of the mission.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Balfour entertained at dinner the Ambassador and Lady Spring-Rice, Counselor and Mrs. Barclay, and a number of other British officials.

GERMANS SEEK TO EMBROIDER THE SWISS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of State is informed by telegraph that the Freie Zeitung, a newspaper published in Berne, states that German propaganda agents have distributed articles in Switzerland calculated to show the existence in Switzerland of hatred against President Wilson and the United States Government. "Then," says the Freie Zeitung, "the Wolff Bureau, a German news agency, sends to the United States the first of these articles which pretend to indicate the real feeling in Switzerland. This is done for the purpose of forcing Switzerland to break with the United States and to place dependence on the Central Powers."

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO MODEL

The Hawaiian Volcano Kilauaea model by G. C. Curtis, a Harvard graduate, which Robert W. Sayles of Brookline, also a graduate of the university, will present to Harvard, is installed in the Geographical Museum.

PROTECTION OF STOCKHOLDERS

Investors in Railway Securities Form National Association to Secure Concessions From Governmental Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—At a conference of bankers and other representative investors in railroad securities from many parts of the United States assembled here yesterday on the call of S. Davies Warfield, a Baltimore railroad man and capitalist, a permanent organization was formed to be known as the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. The aim of the new organization will be to secure such concessions from the Interstate Commerce Commission and other governmental agencies as will insure a reasonable return on capital invested in railroad properties and thereby safeguard the interests of stockholders and bondholders in much the same way as railroad employees have organized for their protection.

Mr. Warfield, who is chairman of the board of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, was elected president of the association. A committee of five will be appointed to represent it before the Interstate Commerce Commission in its appeal for higher rates or other concessions.

Railroads Ask Aid

Eastern Lines Appear Before Interstate Commerce Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Executives of eastern railroads appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Wednesday to be cross-examined by counsel for the shippers on the proposed general increase in freight rates. Nearly the whole day was given over to the examination of Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania road, by Clifford Thorne of Iowa.

L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, and L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk & Western Railway, were briefly cross-examined. The presidents of nearly all the important systems were in the hearing room ready to testify, but at the close of the day it was announced that there would be no further cross-examination of eastern officials. Executives of southern roads will appear on Thursday and the western officials on Friday.

Mr. Rea was asked whether the Railroad War Board's plans for cooperative operation of the carriers in the service of the Government during the war would not effect economies that would in a measure offset the very large increases in the cost of labor and materials, which the eastern roads estimate at more than \$200,000,000 a year. Mr. Rea replied that the roads had placed themselves at the service of the Government and were introducing all possible economies in the handling of Government business, with no expectation that this cooperative operation would be the means of saving expenses. Mr. Rea expressed the opinion that net revenues would more likely be adversely than favorably affected by war conditions.

RINTELEN PLEADS TO PASSPORT FRAUD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Capt. Franz von Rintelen, recently sentenced to one year in prison for conspiracy to instigate maritime strikes, has pleaded not guilty to charges of passport fraud, perjury and conspiracy in obtaining the passport. His alleged activities in the plan to send Victoriano Huerta to Mexico in 1915 to arouse a revolution against Carranza are still under investigation.

STEEL CORPORATION TO BUILD CARGO BOATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Through the American Bridge Company the United States Steel Corporation will enter the shipbuilding industry at Hackensack Meadows, Newark Bay, N. J. It is understood that standardized cargo boats will be built.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE PLANS FOR NEXT YEAR

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College announces that the college year will open as usual on Sept. 20, with the regular faculty offering the full schedule of courses. In all probability voluntary military training will be continued during the next college year, it is announced.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Because of the war the plans for erecting a \$25,000 triumphal car on Tremont Street during the G. A. R. national convention next August may be abandoned. A conference of Grand Army officials has been called by Mayor Curley for next week to consider the proposition. The Elks have already announced the abandonment of their parade in July.

RUSSIAN IS JEWS' GUEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—For the first time in the history of Canada, it is believed, a representative of the Russian Government, Count Serge Likatcheff, consul-general in Canada, was recently the guest of a Jewish organization, the Maimonides Club.

EDUCATIONAL

DEMOCRACY AIM
OF MUNICIPAL
UNIVERSITY WORK

Dr. Charles W. Dabney, President of University of Cincinnati, Explains the Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O. — The municipal university—a monument to democracy! This is the enthusiastic, perhaps over-enthusiastic, opinion of the municipal university as an American institution held by President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Cincinnati, as gathered from his discussion of the aims, accomplishments and future of the city university.

Dr. Dabney, as head of America's most fully developed municipal university, is considered an authority on the subject. Yet Dr. Dabney does not think that the Cincinnati University, in its success, is to be unique. The future of the municipal university, he predicts, is assured. Being the product of the growth of American cities, the municipal university is absolutely assured of growth just as cities grow, says he.

His gaze wandering off through a window in his office, toward the new Woman's Building of the university, toward the new structures of the Hebrew Union College, toward the great building of Hughes High School—all of which are within a few blocks' area on Clifton Heights—Dr. Dabney traced the origin of the municipal university and then pictured its future.

"In setting the municipal university in its place among American institutions, we must go back to the days when the State university was made a possibility," explained Dr. Dabney to The Christian Science Monitor's representative. "It was the Northwest ordinance that brought the State university into being. Under this ordinance it became possible, through statute for the State to establish an institution of higher education. The State then could maintain seats of higher learning such as only private enterprise had provided. The religious college was the rule then. We all know how our great universities of today originated, as colleges conducted under the direction of religious bodies."

"But under the Northwest ordinance, we founded our first State universities. They were to meet a definite need; they became the keystone in the structure of free education, with the public school as the foundation. It was with the growth of large cities, that the fundamental idea of the municipal university gained recognition. There was a need for a broader institution than the religious college. There was felt the necessity of democratizing and popularizing the opportunities of higher education. The State university met this need in a measure; but the municipal university filled it to even greater extent."

"It may truly be said that the municipal university is an institution of the people, by the people and for the people. It is thoroughly American in the degree to which it has been developed."

"We may divide the aims and service of the city university in four divisions: First, it democratizes higher education. It brings the opportunities of learning to the doors of the students. Those who cannot afford to leave their cities and go to the State university, find the municipal university their friend. In a recent survey, we found that the average income of families of students at the University of Cincinnati was near \$1100 a year. This in itself tells the great story of the city university. Could any institution be more democratic than this?"

"The second division might be headed 'the training of experts.' This is the age of trained experts; never has the demand for men and women trained in a profession been so great. It should not be necessary to send our young people away from home to get this expert education. It is established that students who leave their home cities to complete their technical education, seldom return to those cities to take up their careers. They remain in the East if they have received their training there. On the other hand, it has been shown that our children, when trained at home, are inclined to seek places in their native cities to carry out the aims for which they have sought the higher education."

"The third division is related to this tendency. While this may seem rather selfish, a city which has its own university cannot help but benefit by the people which the institution attracts to that city. It is the best class of citizens that settle in a city because of its educational opportunities. Our records show that 75 per cent of the students coming to our engineering college from outside points remain in Cincinnati and take up their permanent abode here."

"It is in the fourth point that the municipal university fills another great purpose. It supplies an intellectual center for the community. Every community should have its center of educational thought; a center at which may gather men and women who are in position to guide the city's intellectual advancement. I was once told that municipal universities could not exist successfully because bad city governments would inject politics into their management and destroy their educational future. But why not make the university a remedy for bad city government; why not make the gov-

ernment good through the influence of the intellectual thought centered at the city university? And in this, we again have the democracy of the city university."

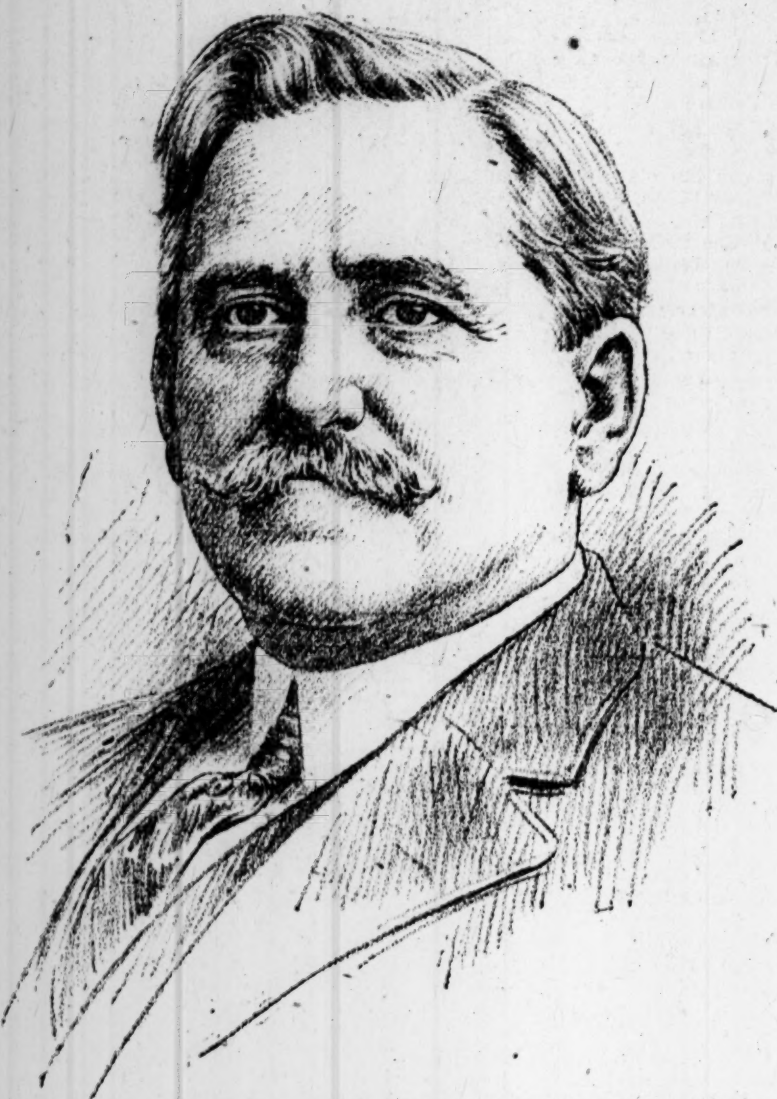
"The wonderful possibility of the municipal university lies in the utilizing for education of all the existing activities of the city—the art museums, the public schools, the libraries, the industrial corporations; cooperation, in other words, which can be secured only by an institution in which the city is directly interested. I might sum up our aims by saying we will educate every man and woman, so far as we can, in real life for real life."

"As to the progress and future of the municipal university—what I have said of its accomplishments leaves little doubt as to its future. Doing what it is doing, the years to come must hold progress. Many large cities, such as Omaha and Brooklyn in particular, are investigating the subject of municipal universities. Even in Massachusetts, a State filled with institutions of higher education, there has been a vigorous movement for a people's university. In many cities now, the universities conducted under auspices of religious groups have so broadened their activities that they are really meeting the needs, and operating on the ideas of the municipal university. The University of Chicago is an illustration. There are other instances where the city university has not progressed rapidly. Charleston, S. C., had probably the first institution of that kind. But it faded and wilted because it failed to fill its real mission—democracy. The institutions in Louisville and Baltimore have not done big things as yet and the New York institution has remained more of a college than a university."

"But the fact remains that growing cities will find themselves confronted by the problem of providing higher education on the basis of democracy—then will the municipal university solve the problem. I must repeat that the necessity of democratizing and popularizing opportunities of higher education means the growth and progress of the municipal university."

And as he spoke, Dr. Dabney's eyes again rested on the groups of educational structures within his view. "Let me tell you a little story: An elderly gentleman, a farmer from up in Ohio, came to me once and explained that his four children were reaching an age when he wanted them to have proper education. They could not get it if he remained on the farm. He asked my advice and as a result decided to move his family to Cincinnati. Then came time for a choice of residence. He wanted his new home to be conveniently located in relation to the schools which his children were to attend. He bought a little house over there—Dr. Dabney pointed out the window—and now his boys and girls are attending a public school, a high school and the university without having to take a street car to any one of the institutions. Should not Cincinnati be proud of such educational possibilities?"

As the interviewer prepared to leave the president's office, a call from Dr. Dabney stopped him. "Wait a minute, I'll give you a scoop. Here is a new plan we have just decided to put into operation next year. It is extending the idea of cooperative training—education in real life for real life. We are to give our students in the teachers' college a chance to secure actual experience while studying. To those in the fifth year instruction, we will give the opportunity of being sent for a half day, daily, to classrooms in the public schools, where under the direction of a 'supervising teacher' they will be given practical training and receive half the salary paid to regular public school teachers. After half a day of training in the classroom, the pupil-teacher will return to the university for study. This is adapting the same idea of cooperative training which has proved such a success in our engineering department."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Dr. Charles W. Dabney

ENGLISH SCHOOL
SYSTEM CHANGES
TO BE OF MOMENT

"Further Education" to Be Carried on in New Paths, According to a Draft of Regulations

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The English school system is in a state of flux, and the Board of Education recognizes the fact. Could anything show this more clearly than the following words? "The stirring of men's minds to educational issues, of which there have been many signs during the present war, cannot but have a great and beneficial effect upon the development of that large group of educational activities, roughly covered by the term 'further education,' which fall outside the secondary school and university. They are of the first importance for the welfare of the nation, both from the point of view of training for good citizenship, which is the chief problem of adolescence, and from the point of view of other studies that bear directly upon the successful conduct of industry and commerce. The lines of advance which that development should follow within the schools themselves—the precise nature of the interplay which it will demand between the classroom or the laboratory and the field, the works, the shop, or the counting house, and the character of its curricula and syllabuses—cannot be anticipated in detail, and must, in large measure, be left for the combined operation of experiment and experience to determine."

If further proof be needed that the Minister of Education and the permanent secretary of the department are prepared to abandon the ancient paths, it can be found throughout the whole scheme for continuation, technical, and art courses, from which the sentences quoted above have been taken. The board expressly declares that this is not a cut-and-dried scheme, but a draft which is still open to reconsideration and improvement; indeed, their emphasis amounts to tautology when they entitle the document, "Draft of Proposed Revised Regulations."

Reconsideration of the scheme is to be the result of criticism on the part of those qualified to express a judgment, and largely responsible for carrying out the regulations in practice; namely, the Local Education Authorities. It must be borne in mind that such authorities are committees of County or Borough Councils, and that each of the committees has its chief official, or director of education, with an administrative staff. Accordingly, valid judgments on the scheme must in the main proceed from local education officers of this kind; nor is it surprising that this stream of criticism is already beginning to flow. Some of those, however, who are best qualified to express an opinion are at present serving with the military forces of the Crown, and thus there is a disposition in certain quarters to say that the present is an inopportune moment to launch a scheme that cannot receive the fullest consideration. But to this the board answer in effect that a part of the scheme is already in operation, in a necessarily crude and improvised form, intended to maintain, with a minimum of executive and clerical labor, the stability of the schools during the period of the war. These Emergency Regulations, as they are called, need presumably to be placed in a more satisfactory framework, which can be tested experimentally before it has to bear a heavy superstructure of compulsory continuation schooling when the war is over.

In order to understand what "further education" is now, and what it

may be in the near future, it is well to glance at the seven departmental types of school work that come under this head. According to the prefatory memorandum, there are (1) evening schools with about 800,000 students; (2) technical institution courses, which are full-time day courses, attended by some 1500 students; (3) day technical classes, with both full-time and part-time students, amounting roughly to 10,000 in all; (4) schools of art, including about 40,000 students, mostly doing part-time evening work; (5) art classes with about 3000 part-time students; (6) junior technical schools, that is full-time day schools with some 3000 students; (7) university tutorial classes, doing part-time evening work, and including about 3000 students.

The distinction between these types has already been considerably modified under the emergency regulations of 1914, and it is now proposed to group the mass of the work under two heads: first the local colleges, consisting of the larger and better-equipped institutions doing more advanced work, and secondly continuation courses, including the bulk of the evening work and some of the day technical and art classes. To each of the local colleges will be paid a single inclusive or "block" grant in lieu of the many different grants for particular subjects taught at these institutions—a proposed change that has already excited apprehensions lest they should be taken out of the control of the local authority. Such fears are not entertained about the continuation courses, for which, says the board, some of these authorities will have to take responsibility for a good deal of work which is not now under their direction.

Though this new plan may not involve the local authority in greater expenditure, yet the basis of calculation of the board's assistance is radically altered. There is, in future, to be a single inclusive grant. Moreover, while formerly the unit of calculation was the "student hour," that is the attendance of one student for one hour, there is now substituted the "teacher hour," that is one hour's instruction given by a teacher. It is clear that a change of this kind opens the way to a reduction of elaborate statistical records which were formerly needed for calculating the amount of the grant; it is clear also that the board has every right to guard itself, as is done in these regulations, against an abuse of the new method.

In order to see how great a superstructure this framework may ultimately have to bear, it is only necessary to recur to the figures of attendance already given. If all these are added up, it will be found that they amount to 860,000. But if for this voluntary and mostly evening work, the National decides to substitute part-time education during the day, and makes it compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18, the number of such students will run into several millions. Such an augmentation of the school-work cannot be effected all at once. There will be enormous difficulty in providing the necessary staff of teachers. There will also be many financial difficulties to face, and in this regard the board makes some observations as to the defective character of existing regulations. They say that the rates of grant provided have not been sufficiently related to the actual cost of the work aided, and in particular that in many of those schools which are likely to be classed as local colleges an undue proportion of the cost has fallen upon local education authorities. "If any material advance is to be made," the board continues, "it is only equitable that an increased proportion of the cost, both of much old work and of new developments, should in future fall upon the grants."

Subjoined to these proposed regulations are several appendices, setting forth model plans for further education in areas and schools of widely different types. They are based on experiences accumulated by the board over many years, but are not intended to have the force of regulations, or to be exhaustive, or to preclude the adoption of other plans or methods which may seem better adapted to the circumstances of particular localities. For those who are interested in the educational organization of other countries, these appendices will probably have more interest than the regulations themselves. The price of this official publication is 4d. and it can be purchased from H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London.

EDUCATION NOTES
GATHERED FROM
EUROPE AND ASIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Few public examinations have been more widely discussed than that which opens the door to the Indian Civil Service. Few have undergone more revision in regard to the age of candidates and the subjects for competition. Now that the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India brings these matters again into debate, it is interesting to note how many sides there are to the question. To take one example, perhaps the latest: Aberdeen University puts forward a memorial alleging that, so far as north-east Scotland is concerned, the proposed changes would shut out all but the sons of the rich. Two features of the new scheme, says the Senatus, must lead to this result, namely, the lowering of the age limitation to 19, and the highly specialized character of the new test to be imposed on all candidates.

So far as age is concerned, the Senatus acknowledges that during the period 1879-1891, when a like low

limit obtained, the University of Aberdeen sent up no fewer than 22 successful candidates, a larger proportion than that sent up by all the other Scottish universities together. But, so the memorial points out, the condition of things has entirely altered since then. During those years the ordinary age of entrance at Aberdeen was a little over 16, while it is now slightly more than 18; hence "if the interests of this university and the constituency which it represents are to be considered, the Senatus is of opinion that the upper age limit ought to be raised to 20 or 21." They think, too, that "it would be possible to construct an examination, fair to all candidates of whatever part of the kingdom, which would be in real relation to the Scottish school curricula supplemented by study at the university."

This document illustrates the tendency of each center of educational activity, whether school or university, to think primarily of its own convenience, and secondarily of the needs of the public service. No doubt the present upper age limit of 24 suits the two ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge, while the curriculum itself is even better adapted to the "greats" course at Oxford than to the tripos system at Cambridge. But if the upper limit be again lowered to 19, and the subjects of examination adapted to that age, this should be done on the ground that it is once more thought best that the selected candidates should receive a special, as well as a general university training in preparation for their work in India. The pity is that official opinion should so vacillate from period to period, for every change of this kind throws out of gear long-established scholastic arrangements.

Like other bodies with great educational responsibilities, the London County Council has been considering school developments after the war. In the main, its conclusions do not differ from those which have already been given to the public, but when the committee entrusted with the preparation of this report alludes to "indispensable changes in financial relations," it speaks with peculiar authority.

That London has made greater educational progress than the country generally, and that this result has only been achieved by spending out of the rates an amount greatly in excess of the amount received in parliamentary grants, are facts beyond dispute. Accordingly, it is not surprising that the committee indicate, as the first step toward educational reconstruction, "a proper rearrangement of finance between the Treasury and the council." They recall a former expression of opinion on the part of the London education authority, "That in the opinion of the council, no system of Government grants for education will be satisfactory, unless London receives a more liberal treatment, no less favorable than the rest of the country generally, and that such grants should in no case be less than 50 per cent of the net expenditure."

In support of this position, the committee give statistics for 1913-14 which will be found sufficiently startling, even on a perusal of the following figures (given in thousands of pounds): Exchequer grants to London toward expenditure on elementary education 1355, net expenditure to be met by rates 3768; exchequer grants to rest of England (excluding London), 10,326, net expenditure to be met by rates from rest of England (excluding London), 10,282. In other words, while the contributions from the Treasury to education outside London are about equal to the sum of the rates reserved for that purpose, in London itself the part of the rates spent on education is almost three times the Treasury contribution. The remedy proposed is that the grant should in all cases be paid upon expenditure incurred by the local education authority, in accordance with a scheme of education for the whole area under its control; this scheme to be submitted to, and approved by the Board of Education.

But while the London County Council takes the view given above, to teachers in their schools have quite a different opinion as to what should be the first step toward educational reconstruction. They hold, as do the teachers, all through the country, that a proper scale of salaries for the school staff should take precedence of all other reforms. The two views are, however, irreconcilable, for such a general scale of salaries as the teachers are justified in claiming could be made part of the scheme, to be submitted by the education authority concerned, for Treasury sanction.

There is evidently some dissatisfaction at present in Liverpool in regard to the award of scholarships carrying scholars from the public elementary schools to the secondary schools of that city. The facts of the case are that, out of the 60 scholarships awarded annually (entitling the holders to free tuition and maintenance allowance), a very large proportion goes to the pupils of a small number of schools. To be exact, it is found from the reports of the Director of Education that in the last five years 21 schools have nominated 60 candidates, while, on the other hand, 10 other schools have to their record 166 successes out of 300. In 1915 and 1916 three schools gained 45 scholarships, three others gained 25, and another four schools 35.

The explanation that has been given is that the successful schools adopt a plan of sessions after school hours, that a teacher is specially set apart to give tuition to the selected children, and that the curriculum is based upon the scholarship examinations only. It is curious to observe that there are here reproduced, in a humble way, the defects that have been so often noticed in connection with the preparation of grammar school boys for scholarships at the university col-

leges. One remedy that has been proposed is to divide the scholarships equally among the various wards of the city, so that there shall, at any rate be an equal chance for the children of each ward. It is stated that this plan has been successfully adopted in the city of Leeds.

A legal case of some importance to education authorities and others has recently been brought into court. The Guardians of the Poor of the Gateshead Union built a number of cottages to house some 200 children under their care, the result being that the school accommodation in the parish in which the cottage-homes were situated became insufficient, and that the Durham County Council had to erect new schools to meet the need. Thereupon the council, as education authority, demanded a contribution from the Guardians in respect of these schools, £1 per annum for each child being indicated as a proper payment. Since, according to the law of the land, education in England is free, the Guardians of the Poor refused to pay any such fee, and the council in their turn decided not to allow the poor-law children to enter these schools.

On this the Guardians brought their case, an arrangement being made that these scholars should not be shut out while the matter was being argued in court. Mr. Justice Neville has now given his decision, which is to the effect that the Durham County Council cannot be prevented by the court from excluding the children, since the question is one to be dealt with by the Board of Education, under the authority of their code. This decision is now being severely criticized on the ground that it deprives the judiciary of the power to determine whether or not a fundamental law of the land is being obeyed.

The various Jewish organizations have realized that, to facilitate the immigration of middle-class people desirous of settling in Palestine, comfortable dwellings and the opportunity of giving their children a good education are essential. A Jewish quarter has been founded at Jaffa called Tel-Aviv (Hill of Spring) with broad, well-kept streets and houses surrounded by little gardens, with autonomous Jewish local administration. The schools of Tel-Aviv are numerous and well-organized, and include kindergartens, and primary schools, a secondary school for girls, a training-school for female teachers, a grammar school with 27 teachers and 600 pupils, and a school of music with 90 pupils. In all these institutions, without distinction, the language of instruction is Hebrew, so that Hebrew is again becoming a living tongue. On the Mount of Olives, looking westward toward the place where once stood the Temple of Solomon, and eastward toward the Jordan, the Dead Sea and the blue mountains of Moab, the Jewish National Fund recently bought a site on which it is intended to erect the Jewish University of Jerusalem in the near future.

Other particulars regarding the progress made toward repatriating Jews in Palestine are to be found in a recent volume entitled "Zionism and the Jewish Future" which has been written by various Jewish writers and edited by H. Sacher.

RECOMMENDED STUDY
IN AMERICAN HISTORY

The reading course on American history, recently announced by the United States Bureau of Education is now available. The bureau will issue a certificate signed by the United States Commissioner of Education to those who read the course and fulfill the requirements. Upon application to the Home Education Division of the bureau the list of books, application blanks and directions for reading will be furnished free of charge.

The following is a list of the 23 books in the course: "European Background of American History," by E. P. Cheyney; "The Colonies," by Reuben Gold Thwaites; "Montcalm and Wolfe," by Francis Parkman; "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske; "Beginnings of New England," by John Fiske; "Men, Women and Manners in Colonial Times," by Sidney George Fisher; "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," by John Fiske; "The American Revolution," by John Fiske; "Lecky's America, for such a nation," by James Albert Woodburn; (editor); "Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Critical Period of American History," by John Fiske; "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz; "Life of George Washington," by Woodrow Wilson; "Rise of the New West," by Frederick Jackson Turner; "Winning of the West," by Theodore Roosevelt; "Economic History of the United States," by E. L. Bogart; "Di-vision and Reunion," by Woodrow Wilson; "The Lower South in American History," by William Garrott Brown; "Abraham Lincoln," by John T. Morse; "Reconstruction, Political and Economic," by William Archibald Dunning; "National Problems (1884-1897)," by David R. Dewey; "America as a World Power," by John Holliday Latane; "America in Ferment," by Paul Leland Haworth.

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR
HAWAII PORTO RICANS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Night schools for the education of Porto Ricans will be established in Honolulu if plans now being considered materialize. It is estimated that there are about 1000 Porto Ricans in the Territory of Hawaii eligible to exercise the franchise under the provisions of the act recently signed by President Wilson, provided they can read and write the English or Hawaiian language.

CHANGES NEEDED
IN LOWER GRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Dr. Charles H. Judd of the University of Chicago, who was one of the principal speakers at the session of the Kentucky Educational Association, recommended the reorganization of the seventh and eighth grades of the public schools. He said in part:

"The elementary schools of the United States were definitely organized into eight-year courses of study in the decade between 1839 and 1849, adopting the example of Prussia. It is to be remarked that at that time the school term was very short, and it is further noticed that the eight-year school of Germany is not intended for pupils who are going forward to a completion of their education by attending higher institutions. There is another institution in all European countries which gives a 12-year course intended for all who are going forward into advanced work or into the professions. The borrowing which established the elementary school was therefore unfortunate for a country that has developed, as this country has, into one in which the students are looking forward to an advanced education of some kind and in which a reasonable per cent are actually going into the higher schools."

"The eight-year course has been outgrown, because of the greater amount of time now given to elementary education. The expansion which the early school has undergone from the vernacular school with its rudimentary subjects, has been hindered by the eight-year system, and this system should be revised through the elementary course of study."

"In making this revision we come back to the fact that the European schools had for the pupils who are going through a type of school entirely different from the rudimentary vernacular school which was borrowed as the model of our elementary school. In these schools intended for children who are going through higher instructions, the advanced subjects are introduced at a much earlier stage than 14 years of age. The movement to reorganize schools in this country accordingly finds support in the experience of the older civilizations, and it is perfectly clear that the seventh and eighth grades ought to be enlarged by a change in the character of their subjects, so that they shall resemble the high school curriculum rather than the curriculum of the European common school, which terminates at the end of an eight-year course. The modification of the seventh and eighth grades has been going on gradually in this country through a departmentalization of instruction and through an enlargement of the course. The use of the term junior high school or intermediate school emphasizes this change and gives it character."

"The spread of this movement has been very rapid in recent years, and there can be no doubt that all that the high school course is thus being extended downward and children are being given a larger opportunity through this change in the course of study in the seventh and eighth grades."

PRACTICAL VALUE OF
CONTINUATION WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Continuation schools and part-time or cooperative courses "have more of a common sense basis" than manual training, vocational guidance and industrial education in the public schools, according to a special report made to the National Association of Manufacturers. The report says that raising the age limit at which industries are open to minors has resulted in boys and girls "loafing about the streets. There are no chores to do in tenements and flat buildings. They cannot all sell papers. The commissioner of education advises that they plant gardens in the back yards and vacant lots."

"Continuation schools and part-time or cooperative courses have more of a common sense basis than manual training, vocational guidance and industrial education, since work and study go on together, each supporting the other. The school can instruct the shop and the shop can correct the school. It can be impressed upon young people in a realistic manner that they are never to stop studying or working, but ever to learn by doing."

"The corporation school has made its place in the industrial plant. English is taught to adult foreigners. Special knowledge relating to the standard practice and policies of that particular business are taught employees of higher grades. Part time courses, continuation classes, evening schools, correspondence lessons, lectures and entertainments all add to the educational work."

"Ignorance is classed . . . as making against efficiency. The modern industry is overcoming it by every means at its command. . . . The educational director is a new functionary that has made his appearance as a staff officer in the organization."

SALARY RAISE BILL ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Passes Measure to Increase Wages of Employees of the State Receiving Under \$1500 a Year

In order that lower salaried State employees may better cope with the unusually high prices of foodstuffs and other necessities, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed to be engrossed a bill to give a salary increase of 20 per cent to those who receive less than \$1500 annually, provided that the increase shall not be more than \$100 in a single instance and shall not make the salary more than \$1500. The bill does not apply to those who receive their board and room.

On motion of Senator Hull of Great Barrington, the Senate amended the bill to provide that it shall not apply to those whose salaries are increased on a sliding basis. The measure is intended only as a temporary relief, pending the report of the Executive Council on standardization of wages. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence with the Hull amendment.

Upholding an adverse report from its Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate yesterday, under suspension of rules, rejected the bill to give the Attorney-General the power to institute removal proceedings against trustees or officers of savings banks or trust companies whose administration, in his opinion, is injurious to the institution or its depositors. The bill had previously passed the House.

Originally the bill gave the Attorney-General power to investigate the savings banks that bought considerable securities in the Hampden Railroad Corporation. The House amended the bill so that the Attorney-General not only could prosecute the officials of the savings banks in connection with the Hampden financing, but any savings bank or trust company in the future.

Governor McCall's veto of the bill to allow the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission to expend \$50,000 to preserve historic localities in Plymouth and vicinity was sustained by a roll call vote of 12 in favor of passing the bill over the veto to 20 opposed.

The bill to allow the Federal Government to acquire Little Hog and Calf Islands in Boston Harbor was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules and will reach the Governor today for his signature.

Governor McCall sent a special message to the Legislature yesterday requesting that it provide for a war emergency fund, to be used at the discretion of the Governor and Executive Council in the interim between the sessions of the Legislature. The Governor asks for this contingent fund in order that the Legislature will not have to be called into extraordinary session to meet an emergency.

The Governor says in his message that of the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature this year for defense purposes less than \$300,000 remains. Of the amount expended, \$375,000 had been provisionally spent to equip the National Guard, so that it would be ready when called by the Federal Government. However, the Governor expects the Federal Government to return to the State Treasury the sum taken from it to equip soldiers in the service of the United States. The State also spent \$45,000 for construction and operation of a school for aviators for the Navy. This sum is expected to be paid back to the State.

The Governor specifically requests that the Legislature, when it makes its war emergency appropriation, set aside \$250,000 to be used in maintaining the Massachusetts State Guard, a newly organized unit.

Accompanying the communication, the Governor sent a letter received by him from Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, in which Mr. Endicott mentions that \$3,000,000 should be appropriated by the Legislature, to be used should a necessity arise for the defense of the Commonwealth and the Union.

CANAL ZONE AID FOR INCREASED CROPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As part of the policy to encourage the growing of fruits and vegetables on the isthmus, the stewards of the canal restaurants have been instructed to save the seeds of the papayas consumed at the hotels and to forward them to the district quartermasters for distribution to employees who desire them for planting, says a Commerce Report.

The commissary stores are carrying a line of garden vegetable seeds. The Boy Scouts of the Canal Zone have undertaken gardening, with the slogan, "Every scout to feed a soldier," and the division of schools has begun a movement for the establishment of gardens for the boys and girls in the several villages. The Supply Department will cooperate in this work.

EMERGENCY PEACE FOUNDATION CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Emergency Peace Foundation, which continues its activities of liberty and democracy in war-time and working for an early and enduring peace, now claims to have branches established in 70 places throughout the United States.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Governor McCall will be the guest of honor at the Simmons College dormitories tonight, when he will tell the students what part they can play in the great war. The editor of the Monitor, the college book for next year,

is Miss Anna Silver, with Misses Mary Ellis and Alice Klein as business manager and art editor respectively. Officers of the Perseus for next year are Misses Mary Hatch, editor-in-chief; Helen Merriam, business manager, and Catherine Litchfield, chairman of the publicity committee. Miss Eleanor Perry will have charge of the college press board. Miss Helena Tibbitts is chairman of the honor committee for next year. Miss Beulah Hayden of the endowment committee and Miss Rachael Meserve of the Social Civics Club.

PRESS SECRECY COMPLIMENTED BY SEC. LANSING

United States Official Grateful for Newspaper Treatment of Departure of French Mission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has issued this statement: "The Department of State desires to express its sincere appreciation to newspaper correspondents and to editors who, by their cooperation in not publishing details of movements, made it possible for the French Mission not only to travel in this country with entire safety, but also to do so without any intimation being given that might have made their journey unsafe."

Paris cables yesterday announced the arrival at Brest Wednesday night of Marshal Joffre and Vice-Premier Viviani, after a visit to the United States.

The mission sailed from New York on Tuesday, May 15, unknown except to a few officials and many American newspapers, which loyally kept the secret, so that the distinguished guests of the Nation might not be unnecessarily endangered by German submarines. The party slipped away on the same steamship which brought them over, conveyed by a French warship.

The departure of the Frenchmen was attended by as much secrecy as the Government could throw around it, and the arrangements were such as to make it difficult for German spies to use any information had they gained possession of it.

British Labor Men Feted

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland labor has prepared an elaborate program for the reception of the labor members of the British War Mission to the United States, who have arrived here. A mass meeting of union labor representatives, employers and citizens in general is to be held this afternoon at a committee headed by Mayor Davis and Col. Myron T. Herrick met the British representatives upon their arrival and later took them on a tour of the industrial plants of the city.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Boston & Albany's composite engine Berkshire left South Station at 8:25 o'clock this morning for the convenience of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission on their annual inspection of the system.

Prod C. Choate, assistant train master, and Ash V. Bartlett, general yard master of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, are working on a special holiday traffic schedule for North Station, May 30.

The Boston & Albany operate two sections of the "Wolverine" from South Station at 2 o'clock this afternoon on account of heavy western express business.

The passenger department of the New Haven provides a special train from New York to Boston this afternoon for the accommodation of a party of United States sailors.

The construction department of the terminal division, Boston & Maine, is making extensive improvements on the west side of North Station passenger yard.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine has annulled the operation of the Flying Fisherman, private train between Boston and Rockport, until further notice.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight, handled 298 cars of interchange freight through South Station transfer yard during the night.

The American Express Company received at South Station over the Boston & Albany today a special Tennessee berry train; also a large shipment of Columbia River salmon consigned to Boston market.

The New Haven furnished special service from South Station at 9:04 o'clock this morning for the State Commission on Probation en route to Mansfield. Returning the party will board the train leaving Wrentham at 5:32 p. m.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The annual interclass swimming meet is being held in the Radcliffe College tank this afternoon with Misses Alice Kelley of Cambridge, Elizabeth Wheelock of New York City, Dorothy Jones of Los Angeles and Lucille Coburn of Boston as leaders. The interclass song competition will be held on the campus tonight, preceded by a picnic supper on the lawn. Class song leaders are Misses Reader '19 of New Brighton, Pa., and Auerbach '18 of Watertown. Dorothy Amy Brown '17 of Cambridge, Beulah Elsie Hubbard '20 of Taunton. Officers of the Spanish club for next year will be elected at a luncheon this afternoon.

WELLESLEY HIGH SCHOOL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The High School Alumni Association last night presented to the school a portrait painting of Seldon A. Brown, principal emeritus. Miss Jeanne Partridge, president of the alumni, made the presentation address before a large gathering, including town officers and members of the School Committee. The portrait was done by Miss Mary Hazelton of Wellesley Hills, a former pupil of Mr. Brown.

GREAT GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Graduating Class Nearly Three Times as Large as That of 10 Years Ago—Fine New Hall

BERKELEY, Cal.—The remarkable growth of the University of California is shown by the fact that 1164 degrees were voted for conferment at the commencement exercises in the Greek Theater on Wednesday, May 16, as compared with 482 degrees in 1907. This means that the alumni gathering on Wednesday, May 16, for the annual alumni luncheon and the afternoon ceremonies of farewell to North Hall and the dedication of Wheeler Hall, marks a welcome to a graduating class nearly three times as large as that of 10 years ago. Commencement of this year, as compared with commencement 10 years ago, sees nearly two and a half times as many bachelors' degrees conferred as in 1907, when there were 347; four and a half times as many masters' degrees—131 as compared with 29; six and a half times as many degrees of doctor of philosophy—33 as compared with five; and 10 times as many degrees of juris doctor—30 as compared with three. The degrees conferred upon the graduates in medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy and on graduates of the Hastings College of Law number 115 as compared with 98 10 years ago. One candidate each receives the degree of graduate in architecture, graduate in public health, graduate in education, and electrical engineer. Of these degrees, the first two were first conferred in 1914, while the degree of graduate in education is this year conferred for the first time.

The fifty-fourth commencement was celebrated in the Greek Theater at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, May 16, with the annual alumni luncheon out of doors in the faculty glade at 12:30 p. m., a pilgrimage of the alumni to North Hall at 2 p. m., to bid farewell to that beloved building, now to be destroyed, and then a pilgrimage to Benjamin Ide Wheeler Hall, that new granite classroom building might formally be welcomed by the alumni as recipient of the 44 years of tradition of Old North Hall, which it now replaces as the center of university life.

President Wheeler addressed the graduating class. Speakers from among the recipients of degrees were Albert L. Barrows, and Harry M. Creech, Hastings College of the Law; Harold Anthony Hyde, Harold Alfred Black, and Doris Elizabeth McEntyre, all of the College of Letters and Science.

At 2 o'clock, led by the band, the alumni marched to North Hall steps. There farewell addresses were delivered by George C. Edwards, Ralph P. Merritt '07, and Milton H. Schwartz '01. At the exercises which followed the farewell to North Hall, in the auditorium of Wheeler Hall, an address was delivered by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, in whose honor the regents have named the new \$730,000 classroom building.

The campus will continue to be a busy place throughout the summer. Besides the intercession for military training, dietetics, home economics, automobile maintenance, social service methods, and other subjects, there will be the usual summer session from June 26 to Aug. 4. For that six-weeks summer session an attendance of more than 3000 people is expected.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Useful Cooperation

TORONTO GLOBE.—One part of the national war organization of the United States is known as the "Council of National Defense," and one of its subdivisions is the "Committee on Labor." The general meeting of the latter body at Washington, had its procedure varied recently by a visit from a number of well-known millionaires, who offered their personal services by working hand in hand with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. The best-known to the public of these visitors are John D. Rockefeller Jr., and Daniel Guggenheim. Two representative Canadian Labor men were also present at the meeting: Gideon D. Robertson, National Association of Railway Telegraphers, and J. C. Watters of the Trades and Labor Council of Canada. Interested spectators of the incident were two of the British Labor representatives who are associated with Mr. Balfour in his general commission. The object of the visit of the millionaires, as stated by themselves, is to bring about "a full cooperation between labor, capital, and the United States Government for the more efficient prosecution of the war against the German 'autocracy.' The motive is a laudable one, and there must be many ways of realizing their ideal. Apart from the practical value of any services they may find themselves able to render, however, the fact of such a cooperative effort, made spontaneously at so critical a time, is of the utmost possible significance, because it makes clear the solidarity of the Nation and a general desire to make its war organization as effective as possible.

A National Opportunity

DETROIT FREE PRESS.—The appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food dictator probably is the wisest choice that could have been made. Mr. Hoover did great things in Belgium. He is a trained veteran, and his statement upon acceptance of his new post gives evidence of common sense and moderation. The job he takes will be a big one, however, and in some ways considerably more difficult than that in Belgium. It will require all the incumbent's ability and resourcefulness, and it will demand the full cooperation of the country.

If the Nation can bring itself to look upon temporary food supervision as an opportunity and a blessing rather than a cross, the task of the supervisor will be immensely lightened and the country itself will profit. The United States will and must consider itself at school, learning thoroughly for the first time the principles of frugality and conservation. The lesson before it is very much needed. One way or another every people must absorb this lesson in order to become great and permanently prosperous. Very few have given to them the opportunity to enter tutelage under circumstances as favorable as those which offer themselves to the American people. Most learn under the scourge of want. Americans can escape that scourge if they will.

GERMANY'S OFFER CALLED BLUNDER

In a discussion of many phases of the present war before the Victorian Club last night, Frederick C. de Sumichrast, a former professor at Harvard and for the last six years a resident of England, said Germany's first diplomatic blunder in the present war was the offer to share the French colonies with Great Britain if England would not enter the war at the side of France and Russia. He traced the various steps in the long preparation for war by Germany and declared that those who were anticipating an early collapse of the Germans were due to be disappointed.

"England having put her hand to the plow of war will not stop until we see the end of the furrow and replace the peace of the world so ruthlessly broken by the Central Powers," he said. "The entrance of the United States into this war made a profound impression on the other side. When the news did come that she had entered, there was scarcely a dry eye in England."

"The declaration of war by the United States was recognition that the German struggle implies absolute destruction of all that Christ and humanity have given us. America has proclaimed to the world, to the Hun world, that it is also a champion of liberty and democracy."

Difficulties of Holland and Switzerland in trying to maintain their neutrality were described by the speaker. He said that Spain was striving to be neutral, but doubted if that country could maintain its present position much longer. He characterized King Constantine as a neutral who had better be removed at an early date.

CANADIANS RALLY TO "WIN THE WAR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTREAL, Que.—The 500 delegates to the "Win the War" convention at the Windsor Hotel here on Wednesday night cheered the declaration of speakers representing all races and creeds in Canada that in the present struggle for liberty all personal, racial and party differences must be sunk in the common determination to "Make the world safe for democracy." This common note was struck with particular emphasis by the three clergymen who responded to the toast, "United Canada," proposed by Lieut.-Col. Charles McCullough of Hamilton, Ont. They were Bishop Gauthier, Bishop Farthing, and the Rev. Mr. Davidson.

The first formal assemblage of the delegates was held at the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon. The delegates had just returned from a two-days' trip to Three Rivers and Quebec, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from all classes. The meetings will continue today and Friday. Friday the delegates will be the guests of the city at a luncheon on the crest of Mt. Royal.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDINGS
PLANNED FOR FORTS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Contracts for six new buildings, one of which will be located at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont, one at Ft. Stanish, Boston, one at Newport, R. I., one at Mineola, N. Y., and one at Ft. Slocum, N. C., have been awarded by the national war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association, it was announced here.

In a statement Maj.-Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Department of the East, praised the work of the association at Army camps.

MASTERS ASSISTANTS CLUB
Guests of honor at a dinner tendered him by the education committee of the Boston Master's Assistants Club at the Women's City Club last evening Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, addressed the club on the junior high school. The advantages of the junior high school, he said, far outweigh its disadvantages. Among other things it recognizes differences in the developing individuals and provides a means of adapting the school work to their varying needs. Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of Boston public schools, also a guest, compared the group with the tutorial system of teaching and declaring himself in favor.

READING PUBLIC PROJECTS

READING, Mass.—Three important public projects are well under way in this town. The new \$15,000 Carnegie Library Building, situated on the site of the historic Grouard house, is nearly completed and will be ready for occupancy before fall. Foundations are being laid for the new \$55,000 post office building, and the new board of park commissioners is constructing an entrance of the 11-acre tract recently given to the town by five women, as a memorial park. Work is also to commence this year on the town's new municipal building, to stand near the public library.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Robert Abram Bartlett, chosen to head the third relief expedition sent to find the members of the Crocker Land Expedition, which went to Arctic waters in 1913, is a well-known explorer in the small circle of Arctic explorers. He was with Peary in his famous thrust for the North Pole, though not going to the goal with his superior officer. In 1913 he was employed by the Canadian Government in its Arctic exploration expedition. His ship was crushed, he found his way to Siberia, and finally to Wrangle Island and back to Nome, Alaska. He is the holder of the Hubbard Gold Medal conferred by the National Geographical Society, and of several other medals given by European societies, all in recognition of his ability as a navigator, his intrepidity as a discoverer, and his zeal in his labors wherever and whenever he enters upon them. He goes on this expedition backed by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, which sent out the Crocker exploring party in 1913. He will have for his craft the Neptune, a boat specially built for Polar navigation. Captain Bartlett is a native of Newfoundland and well represents the hardy mariner of that Province.

Samuel Morse Felton of Chicago, president of the Chicago Western Railroad, has been chosen to mobilize and transport to France the regiments of railway men, engineers and builders of highways, which the United States is planning to place across seas among the first sent to the seat of war. Mr. Felton for some time past has been aiding the Council of National Defense as a specialist in transportation, and now he gets a more definite job to supervise. Studying for a season at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in his early years, chose to enter on railroad as a life work, and took the position of a roadman. By 1890 he had become a railway president, having had experience in most of the administrative jobs that lie between roadman and president. The territory over which he has worked and about which he knows ranges between New England on the east, Mexico on the south and California on the west. He has been president of the Western Railroad Association and is a prominent official of the Society of American Engineers.

General Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., D. S. O., who was one of the chief guests at a luncheon given at Leeds, recently, in honor of the presentation of a battleplane to India, is one of the recognized authorities in England on military aeronautics, having been Director-General of that branch of the service since 1913. Entering the army in 1883, he reached the rank of captain in 1890, and after serving in the Sudan in 1898, took part in the South African War of 1899-1900, being twice mentioned in dispatches and attaining the rank of lieutenant-colonel. General Henderson, who was promoted major-general early in the present war, is also a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Arthur Dehon Hill, who, on a recount of ballots, finds admission to the coming Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, is a member of the faculty of the Harvard Law School and one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Boston bar. His interest in social problems and in the relation of law and the courts to their

solution is keen, and is shown both in his writings and in his acts. During the 1912 presidential campaign he was an ardent supporter of Mr. Roosevelt; and while at present he is not active in local or State politics, he is still to be ranked with the progressive leaders of the Commonwealth. For instance, he is in favor of constitutional provision for the initiative and referendum method of getting legislation that is denied to citizens by their legislatures. Mr. Hill is the son of a famous Harvard professor of rhetoric whose books had a wide sale formerly. But he is not a Harvard graduate, the system of his education having been eclectic.

Gallard Hunt, who is to be credited with much of the initiative in organizing the National Board of Historical Service, is now chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. He also is adviser of the Department of State on citizenship matters. He has written a history of that department, a life of James Madison, one of John C. Calhoun, and most interesting studies of the social life of the capital city of the Nation. Few men in the country are as well informed on the beginnings of national as distinct from colonial history. He is a native of New Orleans, and his father was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Garfield. The new board which Mr. Hunt is to serve conceives it to be its mission to create a sound opinion in the United States during the war about special European problems and to help historians of the future to know just what motives prompted action by the United States as a Nation and its citizens as patriots during the great conflict in which the Republic is to have a positive part.

Sir Richard McBride, who in 1916 went to London to act as agent-general for British Columbia, was formerly Prime Minister of the Colony. His recent resignation has not been a surprise for it has been some time since he was able to carry the duties of his post. He is the son of one of the earliest settlers of the Pacific Province of the Dominion and he knows its traditions and needs well. Educated in the schools of New Westminster where he was born, he was sent East for his college education and got it at Dalhousie College, Halifax, N. S. By profession a lawyer he early decided on a political career, and in the course of time attained his ends both in the municipal elections of the city of Victoria and in the contest for a place in the Canadian Parliament.

MR. TAUSSIG URGES OPEN-DOOR POLICY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Taussig of the Tariff Commission gave warning in a speech on Wednesday before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association that the United States must not expect to carry out a policy of "industrial self-sufficiency" and at the same time expect a policy of international growth. "We should adopt a far-sighted and generous policy in commercial agreements with other countries," said he. "Experience shows that endeavor for special trade favors with foreign nations are likely to be fruitless in the end. The only policy which promises permanence is that of equal treatment of the open on the same terms to all."

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON

Distinguished Men From Many Countries to Receive Degrees From New Jersey University—Honor Lansing and Hoover

PRINCETON, N. J.—The usual commencement festivities at Princeton University that annually draw nearly all the alumni back to their alma mater will give way this year to a patriotic demonstration. The ministers and ambassadors now representing the allied nations at Washington, as well as Robert E. Lansing and Herbert Clark Hoover, will receive honorary degrees and participate in the ceremonies that promise to far surpass any such affair that has ever been held in Princeton.

The diplomatists who will receive the degree of LL. D. are Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, Ambassador from Great Britain; M. Jean Jules Jusserand, Ambassador from France; Count Vincenzo Marconi di Cellere, Ambassador from Italy; Almaro Sato, Ambassador from Japan; M. de Cartier de Marchiennes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Belgium; Viscount de Alite, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Portugal; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Herbert Clark Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium.

The graduating exercises will be held on Saturday morning at 10:30 in Alexander Hall and the diplomatists and their staffs will arrive in Princeton about 1 o'clock, and will be received by borough officials. Marching through a line of school children they will proceed to the campus, where President Hibben and the trustees of the university will receive them. The battalion of undergraduates who are learning drill and other military work will act as an escort, and will fire the appropriate salute upon their arrival.

The commencement program has been condensed, and will only extend from Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon. Such class day exercises as the graduating class will be able to hold will take place on Friday afternoon. That evening the junior oratorical contest will be held in Alexander Hall and the commencement dance in the gymnasium. On Saturday the program will begin with the annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Murray Dodge Hall at 9:15. At 9:30 the commencement meeting of the board of trustees will be held at Prospect, and at 10 the annual meetings of the American Whig and Clio Society in the respective halls.

The one hundred seventieth commencement at which the graduating class will receive their diplomas will take place in Alexander Hall at 10:30. Following the conferring of the degrees at 2:30 at Nassau Hall the guests, university officials and graduates will proceed to Poe Field, where there will be an exhibition of drilling by the Princeton Battalion and flying by the Aviation Corps. From 5 to 7 President and Mrs. Hibben will give a reception at Prospect to the guests, alumni and friends of the university.

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Nurses' Uniforms of plain Blue or Blue Striped Chambray2.50
White Uniforms2.75, 3.00, 3.50

Maids' Aprons50c to 95c
Aprons with long sleeves and low neck. .1.50
Three-piece Garden Sets of Cretonne, consisting of Sun Hat, Coverall Apron and half sleeves; attractive colorings2.00

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. JACKSON AGAIN A WINNER

Defeats Miss Anne Nason in Semifinal Round of Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Oakley and Miss Edith Stevens of the Country Club won their matches in the championship division of the annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston this morning on the links of the Woodland Golf Club and will meet in the final round tomorrow for the championship title held last year by Miss Vera Ramsay.

Mrs. Jackson qualified for the final by defeating Miss Anne Nason of the Country Club in the semifinal round by 5 and 3. Mrs. Jackson played very good golf this morning and is generally picked to win the title tomorrow. Miss Nason gave her opponent fairly good competition during the first nine holes, but after that did not seem to take the match very seriously, appearing to realize that she could not overcome the lead of 2 up which Mrs. Jackson had secured at this stage of the match.

Mrs. Jackson won the first hole when Miss Nason topped her drive and required 7 strokes to 5 for Mrs. Jackson. The second hole was halved after Miss Nason just missed getting a 4 by running the cup. A fine approach shot to within four feet of the cup gave Mrs. Jackson the third hole in 4 to 5. Miss Nason made a fine iron shot to the edge of the green and with two putts won the fourth hole 4 to 5. The next hole was halved in 4s. Mrs. Jackson lost the sixth hole by taking three putts. The seventh hole went to Mrs. Jackson as Miss Nason was over the green and then putted poorly. Mrs. Jackson also won the eighth in 6 to 7, as Miss Nason drove out of bounds on her second shot and then got into a trap on her fourth. The ninth also went to Mrs. Jackson, as Miss Nason topped her second shot and putted poorly again.

Mrs. Jackson won the tenth when Miss Nason went into the rough on her drive and took three putts. The next hole was halved in 7s, as Miss Nason was out of bounds on her drive and Mrs. Jackson made poor approach. Miss Nason won the twelfth, as Mrs. Jackson topped her second and third shots and put her fourth into the rough. Miss Nason went over the green at the thirteenth, but by a splendid approach was able to halve the hole in 5s. Both players missed easy putts at the fourteenth, but the hole went to Mrs. Jackson, as Miss Nason approached poorly. The fifteenth went to Mrs. Jackson in 7 to 9, both players making poor drives and putting poorly. The cards:

Mrs. Jackson, out.....5 4 4 6 4 6 4 5
Miss Nason, out.....7 5 4 4 6 7 7 15
Mrs. Jackson, in.....3 7 7 7 7
Miss Nason, in.....8 7 5 5 9

Miss Edith Stevens played very brilliant golf in her match with Mrs. F. W. Batchelder winning by 5 and 3. She was 2 up at the turn. The first hole was halved and then Mrs. Batchelder won the second and third, making her 2 up. Miss Stevens won the next five holes, making her 3 up. Mrs. Batchelder won the ninth, bringing the match to 2 up. Coming home, Miss Stevens played finely, and while Mrs. Batchelder played very steady golf, she could not hold Miss Stevens.

Miss D. W. Crosby of Chestnut Hill won the trophy for the third division by default. She defeated Mrs. G. A. Lyon of the Country Club in the semifinal round Wednesday and as neither Miss Alice Stackpole or Mrs. Paul Keene were scheduled to play in the other semifinal round match Wednesday appeared, Miss Crosby was awarded the trophy this morning.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION
Semifinal Round
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley, defeated Miss Anne Nason, The Country, 5 and 3.
Miss Edith Stevens, The Country, defeated Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Weston, 5 and 3.

CONSOLATION DIVISION
Semifinal Round
Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, defeated Miss F. D. McCarthy, Woodland, 1 up.

DARTMOUTH NAMES O'DONNELL CAPTAIN

HANOVER, N. H.—John O'Donnell was elected captain of next year's Dartmouth College baseball team at a meeting of the letter men Wednesday afternoon. The letter men voting were: Captain Murphy, Kent, Osborn, Paine, Thiescher, Brumby, Nelson, Reese, O'Donnell, Murphy, Martin and Brown.

O'Donnell took his preparatory work at Naugatuck Conn. High School. In his freshman year he played a regular shortstop on the class team. Last year he was shifted to the outfield of the varsity and proved a good fielder and consistent hitter. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	8	2	.800
Springfield	6	4	.600
Worcester	6	4	.600
Lawrence	5	5	.500
Hartford	4	5	.444
New London	4	5	.444
Bridgeport	2	6	.250
Portland	2	7	.222

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Worcester 1, Bridgeport 0.
New London 4, Portland 0.
Hartford-Lawrence, postponed.
New Haven-Springfield, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
New Haven at Springfield.
Bridgeport at Worcester.
Hartford at Lawrence.
New London at Portland.

WILL MAINTAIN PLAYERS LIMIT FOR NATIONAL

President Tener Says Present Total of 22 Men Will Not Be Reduced, as Rumored

CHICAGO, Ill.—The player limit of 22 men will be maintained by the National League, President J. K. Tener announced Wednesday in denying reports at a meeting of the National Baseball Commission that the National League would reduce their playing staff. A. G. Hermann, owner of the Cincinnati club and chairman of the National Commission said that rumors that the league would reduce their playing staff were without foundation.

"The plan to reduce the player limit never has been considered; neither is it contemplated," Mr. Hermann said. The commission disposed of several minor league cases during its four-hour session. It is generally believed that the commission will propose a policy for the major league clubs to pursue during the war, but Chairman Hermann declined to make any statement regarding the questions to be considered.

Petition of the Northwestern League for a rehearing in the case of the Tacoma club vs. the St. Louis Americans involving Player Annis was denied. The claim of the New York club of the National League against the Toronto International League club for \$1500, for the sale of Player Cooke was allowed.

The Chicago National League Club was awarded \$526 from the Atlanta club of the Southern Association in the case involving Pitcher Seaton. Decision was reversed in the petition of the Washington club of the American League against the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League involving \$2500, the draft price for Pitcher Love, now with the New York Americans.

DOUBLES START IN PELHAM CLUB WOMEN'S TENNIS

Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef Are Victors in Feature Match of Day

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The opening round of the doubles event of the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament at the Pelham Country Club Wednesday signaled the return to tournament play of Miss E. H. Moore. More often than any other, Miss Moore has won the premier title of the United States. Her first championship was won in 1896, and three times after that, in 1901, 1903, and 1905, she was the victor in the national championship. Wednesday Miss Moore was paired with Miss Marie Wagner, six times holder of the national indoor championship.

For one and a half hours the match was a close contest. The opening match with Mrs. W. H. Pouch resulting in a 7-5, 6-4 triumph. The second round, however, was different. Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef played sterling tennis in vanquishing Miss Moore and Miss Wagner in a brilliantly contested three set encounter the score of which was 6-8, 9-7, 6-2. This match was the feature of the day and drew the attention of the gallery for every minute of its duration.

Some idea of how well the game was played is gained by a knowledge of the fact that in the second set Miss Vanderhoef and Mrs. Wood led their champion rivals at 5-2, only to have Miss Moore and Miss Wagner bring the set to deuce. From then until the close the struggle was hard, but Mrs. Wood and Miss Vanderhoef, with greater stamina, were able to secure the victory.

Mrs. Wood played remarkably well at the net, always a favorite position with her, and her stop volleys from this position were of great service in bringing eventual success. Miss Vanderhoef was called upon to take the brunt of the play in the back court and drove with precision. Some of her "gets" were remarkable. The victors did not hold Miss Moore in quite the high esteem that they did Miss Wagner, because of her lack of practice, and a great deal of their play was directed toward her section of the court. Miss Wagner, too, played well, but between these two there was not such perfect coordination of effort as was the case with Mrs. Wood and Miss Vanderhoef.

Another fine match was that furnished by Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Helen Bernhardt. The national champion and her partner were called upon to defeat a formidable pair in Miss Helen Bernhardt and Miss Helene Pollak; but this they succeeded in doing by a score of 6-4 in each of the sets. The summary:

SINGLES
Third Round
Miss Helen Bernhardt defeated Miss Helen Bernhardt, 6-2, 6-8.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES

First Round
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Jacquelin Green, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Beesie Moore defeated Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. W. H. Pouch, 7-5, 6-4.
Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Beesie Holden and Miss Margaret Moss, 6-2, 6-2.
Miss Emily Scott and Miss M. Coster defeated Miss Caroma Winn and Miss Margaret Grove, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Ethel Tyndale defeated Miss Helen Bernhardt and Miss Helene Pollak, 6-4, 6-4.
Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Beesie Moore, 6-8, 9-7, 6-2.
Miss Margaret Taylor and Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Emily Scott and Miss M. Coster, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

PICKUPS

Bancroft of the Phillies made four hits in four times at bat yesterday.

Pitcher Koob of the Browns made his first safe hit, since joining the club in 1915.

Scott, shortstop for the Red Sox, gave a wonderful exhibition of playing yesterday.

Manager Jones played Sisler at second base yesterday, and the former University of Michigan star did finely.

Pitcher Alexander of the Phillies got into the two-hit class yesterday. He made more hits himself than he allowed the 11 men who faced him.

Five straight defeats for the Chicago Cubs. From when are they going to be defeated? it has suddenly turned to when are they going to win again?

There are only five members of the Boston Braves who are not subject to the war draft. They are Captain Evers, Magee, Konetchy, Hughes and Reulbach.

There were two home runs yesterday, both in the National League. One was by Pitcher Alexander of the Phillies and the other by Catcher Wilson of the Cubs.

Pittsburgh appears to have picked up a promising second baseman from the Southern Association in the person of Pitter. He has been batting for .380 this season.

Cicotte and Shaw had a fine pitchers' duel at Chicago yesterday, the first named allowing only four hits to six by the last named. Cicotte won his game on a wild throw by Judge.

Klein of the University of Illinois pitched another splendid game yesterday, striking out 13 Indiana batsmen and allowing only one hit in nine innings. He is promising major league timber.

At last the Boston Red Sox have won a game from Pitcher Koob of the St. Louis Browns. The world's champions gave a wonderful exhibition of playing, both in the field and on the bases, working the double squeeze play successfully.

Just to prove that he is more than the best pitcher in the National League, Alexander of the Phillies showed what he could do with a bat yesterday. In four times up he made three safe hits, one a home run, and also made a sacrifice. He also scored two of the three runs made by his team.

Two morning games were scheduled for the International League in Canada, but both had to be postponed. Buffalo was to play at Toronto, but the game was not started, while the Rochester-Montreal game had to be called at the end of the second inning, with the score 1 to 0 in favor of Montreal.

St. Louis has been shut out five times in the National League this season. Brooklyn comes next with four, while Boston and Cincinnati are tied for third with three each. Pittsburgh has been shut out twice, while Chicago and New York have been shut out once each. Philadelphia is the only club which has not yet been shut out in this league.

There have now been 19 shutouts in the National League this season. Chicago leads with 5, Douglas getting two of them. Pittsburgh is second with four; Cincinnati, New York, Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia come next with two each. Toney getting both of those made by Cincinnati. Brooklyn is the only club which has not shut out an opponent this season.

No less than six former New York players were in the Chicago lineup in the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday. They were Pitcher Vaughn, Second Baseman Doyle, First Baseman Merkle, Catcher Wilson, Outfielder Welter and Shortstop Zeider. Two other former New York players are with the Chicago team in the persons of Manager Mitchell and Pitcher Demaree.

LAFAYETTE WINS FROM LEHIGH MEN

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lafayette's athletes easily defeated the Lehigh track and field men in their annual dual meet Wednesday, winning by 76 points to 36. Lafayette won first place in every event but the pole vault, discus, and hammer throw. In the latter two events, Lehigh took all the points. Lafayette took every point in six events.

Bechtel was the star of the meet with three firsts and a second to his credit. Following him came Paulson with two firsts and a second. Scherer was Lehigh's best point winner with two firsts, while Herrington came next. A surprise was the defeat of Herrington by Paulson in the high jump. No records were broken.

NO ALIENS AS TEACHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—No person not a citizen of the United States or who has not made, within five years, a legal declaration of intention to become a citizen, will be eligible to teach in the public schools of Greater New York, after the present school year, under a resolution adopted by the Board of Education on Wednesday.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Reading 5, Syracuse 2.
Wilkesbarre 6, Binghamton 0.
Elmira 3, Scranton 2.

EAST WINS TWO GAMES PLAYED IN NATIONAL

New York Defeats Chicago, While Philadelphia Wins From the Cincinnati Reds

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Philadelphia	19	9	.679	.690	
New York	17	9	.654	.536	
Chicago	22	14	.611	.471	
St. Louis	15	14	.517	.457	
Cincinnati	14	20	.412	.429	
Brooklyn	10	15	.400	.654	
Boston	9	15	.375	.536	
Pittsburgh	11	21	.344	.373	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 5, Chicago 3.
Boston-St. Louis, postponed.
Brooklyn-Pittsburgh, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

The East won both of the games played in the National League baseball series Wednesday afternoon. New York defeated Chicago by a score of 5 to 3, while Philadelphia won from Cincinnati 5 to 1.

The two games scheduled for the day were postponed, Boston being due to play St. Louis, while Brooklyn was to meet Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 5-1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Alexander's pitching and hitting featured the game which Philadelphia won from Cincinnati here Wednesday, 5 to 1.

Alexander held his opponents to two base hits, while he made a home run, two singles and a sacrifice and scored the run which tied the score and the run which put his team in the lead. Score:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 1 0 3 5-12 1
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 2 0
Batteries—Alexander and Killifer;
Toney, Eller and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 50m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CHICAGO CLUB, 5-3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York defeated Chicago here Wednesday by a score of 5 to 3. It was the fifth straight defeat for the visitors.

New York won in the early innings by driving Vaughn out of the box. Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....3 1 0 0 0 1 0 5-7 2 2
Chicago.....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 3-8 2
Batteries—Schupp and McCarty, Riden; Vaughn, Hendrix and Wilson. Umpires—Byron and Quigley. Time—2h. 12m.

ANNUAL SCHOOL ROWING REGATTA REACHES FINALS

Rindge Technical Crew Takes First Place in Trial Heat for the First Boats

Tomorrow afternoon the final races for the championship of the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association will be held in the Charles River basin. The trial heats were held Wednesday afternoon, and as a result of the racing, Rindge Technical School, Brookline High School, Boston Latin School and Boston College High School won the right to compete in the finals tomorrow afternoon. In the championship event, Rindge and Boston Latin finished first and second in the first heat and Boston College High and Brookline High took the first two places in the second heat.

In the events for second crews, Boston English High School of Commerce were the winners in the second heat. Commerce did not enter a crew in the first division. Considering the fact that practically all of the crews lacked proper training, they rowed very well, and the races as a whole were good.

Rindge reached the finish line in the first heat for first crews about three feet ahead of the Boston Latin boat. Rindge took the lead at the very start, but the Latin oarsmen pushed the Cambridge school boys hard, and they were forced to row their best all the way over the mile course to win. The summary follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP EVENT
First Heat—Won by Rindge Technical (W. R. Chafe, stroke; G. Law, 3; T. A. Corcoran, 2; G. Erickson, bow; O. W. Holmes, coxswain); second, Boston Latin (F. J. Ryan, stroke; J. G. Cronin, 3; E. O. Otis, 2; C. B. Webster, bow; J. Plumer, coxswain). Time—6m. 24s.

Second Heat—Won by Boston College High (C. Eberle, stroke; T. D. Lovergan, 3; J. Collins, 2; J. O'Connor, bow; J. Cunningham, coxswain); second, Brookline High (C. Shugg, stroke; P. G. Bowker, 3; A. Ridley, 2; D. F. Newman, bow; Rowe, coxswain). Time—6m. 45s.

SECOND CREWS
First Heat—Won by English High (N. J. Meyers, stroke; A. H. Shalz, 3; W. T. Bassett, 2; J. E. McAfferty, bow; G. F. Hickey, coxswain); second, Huntington School (G. T. McAfferty, stroke; W. C. Dahl, 3; R. Grant, 2; T. V. Cleveland, bow; C. L. Webster, coxswain). Time—6m. 27s.

Second Heat—Won by Brookline High (T. C. MacKinnon, stroke; D. Tyler Jr., 3; K. O'Shea, 2; F. Xiques, bow; S. Baldwin, coxswain); second, Huntington School (G. T. McAfferty, stroke; H. G. Drew, 3; C. H. Sassone, 2; N. R. Hackett, bow; A. Chisholm, coxswain).

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Nashville 6, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 9, Mobile 8.
Chattanooga 3, Mobile 1.
New Orleans 4, Memphis 0.
Birmingham 6, Little Rock 3.

SUNDAY GAMES TO AID THE WAR

National Commission Gives Out Statement Favoring Such a Plan on Part of National and American League Clubs

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sunday baseball in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington and Pittsburgh, to aid war work, was announced by the National Baseball Commission, in a formal statement here today, signed by J. K. Tener, president of the National League, B. B. Johnson, head of the American League, and G. Hermann, chairman of the commission.

The commission recommended to the National and American League owners that suitable arrangements be made by them, if possible, for the playing of one or more regularly scheduled games between clubs of these leagues on certain Sundays to be agreed upon. These games are to take the place of games scheduled for "week days," thus affording an opportunity for the public to attend them at the regular week-day rates.

The entire receipts of all these games, less an amount deducted for expenses, based upon the receipts of a regular Monday game, will be turned over to J. E. Bruce, treasurer of the National Commission, and by him to the proper officials of the Army and Navy for the benefit of the war dependents left at home, for the purchase of necessities for those engaged in active service, or for such other purposes as may be determined by the Army and Navy departments.

It was further recommended by the commission that all club owners observe army registration day June 5. In accordance with the message of President Wilson, that bands be engaged to play patriotic music at all ball parks where games are scheduled that day; to the end that everything possible be done to give public expression of the willingness on the part of major league baseball clubs to serve the country at this vital crisis of its history, the recommendation says.

Although Sunday baseball has not been allowed in the eastern cities in years, it is believed by the members of the commission that the authorities in these cities will give their consent owing to the fact that "the receipts are to be used for war."

It is expected that minor league officials will follow the example of the majors.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the estimates of the Province of British Columbia for the coming fiscal year, the revenue is placed at \$9,888,325 (against \$5,944,015 for the current year) and the expenditures at \$10,800,805 (against \$11,301,374 in 1916-17), \$8,768,580 of the latter sum being chargeable to income and \$2,032,225 to capital account, says a Commerce Report.

In the receipts are included the estimated revenue from taxation when the new taxes and increases upon existing imports are enforced, the return from the real-property tax being estimated at \$1,320,000 and that from the income tax at \$1,090,000. Other important items of estimated revenue for next year are: Land sales, \$350,000; timber licenses, \$1,688,000; per royalty, \$900,000; personal property tax, \$700,000; land taxes, \$915,000; mineral tax, \$300,000; and succession duty, \$400,000. The amusement-ticket tax is expected to yield \$100,000.

RAILROAD BUILDS AT TOLEDO FOR NEGROES

TOLEDO, O.—The New York Central Railroad has taken the initiative among big employers of labor in solving the housing problem in Toledo, says the Blade. The company has constructed 32 double houses on railroad property at Air Line Junction for the use of Negroes from Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. In addition to providing quarters for the married men, more than 150 single men are fed by the company at a big commissary established at the junction. The Negroes were imported to Toledo to handle freight. More than 1000 Negroes have been brought to Toledo, it is said, but few of them remained here. They could not get living quarters.

STATE DOUBLES AT BRAE BURN

In accordance with the plan of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association for holding tournaments without trophies and for the benefit of the American Red Cross, the Brae Burn Country Club will hold the Massachusetts doubles championship beginning May 30 as a patriotic tournament. Entries will be received at the club up to May 29. D. P. Cummings is chairman of the tournament committee.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	16	6	.727
Baltimore	18	9	.667
Buffalo	15	11	.577
Toronto	14	12	.538
Rochester	13	13	.500
Montreal	11	16	.407
Buffalo	9	17	.346
Richmond	9	19	.321

GAMES TODAY
Buffalo at Toronto, two games.
Rochester at Montreal, two games.
Baltimore at Newark.
Richmond at Providence.

ONLY TWO GAMES ARE PLAYED IN THE AMERICAN

Boston Defeats St. Louis While Chicago Beats Washington in Younger of Major Leagues

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.	1917	1916
Boston	19	10	.655	.516	
Chicago	22	12	.649	.424	
New York	17	19	.630	.336	
Cleveland	18	17	.514	.647	
St. Louis	15	19	.441	.400	
Washington	12	18	.419	.436	
Detroit	11	18	.379	.409	
Philadelphia	9	20	.310	.419	

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 8, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 2, Washington 1.
Detroit-Philadelphia, postponed.
Cleveland-New York, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

Only two games were played in the American League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon and honors were divided between the East and the West, Boston defeating St. Louis rather handsily by a score of 8 to 2, while Chicago won from Washington, 2 to 1.

Detroit and Philadelphia and Cleveland first time in about two years. Not only did the Boston players hit the ball well and field brilliantly, but they showed great judgment on the bases, working a double squeeze play in the seventh inning. Fielding features were contributed by Scott and Shorten. Shore pitched for Boston and did fairly well, although the brilliant support given him by his mates was largely responsible for keeping the St. Louis hits at seven. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 8-10 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2-7 5
Batteries—Shore and Agnew, Koenig, Sothorn, Severide. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

BRILLIANT PLAYING—WINS FOR CHAMPIONS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Giving a splendid exhibition of all-round baseball, the Boston Red Sox opened their series here Wednesday afternoon by defeating the home team 8 to 2. Not only did the Red Sox win, but they established a precedent by defeating the Browns with Koob pitching, it being the first time in about two years.

Not only did the Boston players hit the ball well and field brilliantly, but they showed great judgment on the bases, working a double squeeze play in the seventh inning. Fielding features were contributed by Scott and Shorten. Shore pitched for Boston and did fairly well, although the brilliant support given him by his mates was largely responsible for keeping the St. Louis hits at seven. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....0 2 0 0 0 3 0 8-10 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2-7 5
Batteries—Shore and Agnew, Koenig, Sothorn, Severide. Umpires—Owens and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS WASHINGTON BY 2-1

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago defeated Washington 2 to 1 here Wednesday in the first game of the series.

Cicotte held the visitors to four hits, one of which was a scratch. Shaw pitched a fairly good game, but was unsteady at times. The score:

IMPROVED PRESS SERVICES URGED

Dominion Leaders Talk on Responsibilities of Press at Gathering in Honor of Imperial Delegates in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A luncheon was recently given at the Savoy Hotel by the Empire Press Union in honor of the delegates to the Imperial War Conference. Lord Burnham, who presided, proposed the toast of "Our Distinguished Guests." He said that the Empire had a good press—not in the sense of a subservient or obsequious one, but a press that was just and fair-minded, and that pursued, within the limits of the censorship, an independent course and could not be bought. He did not believe that any empire could be run without a powerful press, and democracy required an efficient press and an independent one. The censorship was necessary for military purposes, but it would be a bright day for the press when it came to an end. They needed a fuller and better news service for the various outlying parts of the Empire, and he hoped that Canada and the other dominions would help in the establishment of the All-Red Route of cable communications by land and sea.

Sir Robert Borden, in replying to the toast, said that the influence of the Imperial press and its consequent responsibility was very great. It had fulfilled its responsibilities well in the past, and he was confident that it would continue to realize them in the future. He did not think that the old country had yet adequately understood the immense possibilities that were latent in its overseas dominions and more than the dominions themselves were fully awake to the immense benefits they derived from their partnership in the British Empire. He pointed out the mistaken point of view expressed by those who said that it was very good for Canada to send over help to the mother country in her time of conflict and trial. This was not the attitude of Canada, who was fighting for the Empire because she realized her responsibility as a nation of the Empire to take her part in the struggle for freedom and justice. Speaking for Canada, he could say that she was ready to do her utmost by means of improved transport and intercommunication to draw closer together the bonds of union between the mother country and the dominions and between the dominions themselves. The resources of the Empire were abundant, comprehensive and diversified and they had the power in their hands to make their heritage what it should be, and to maintain their position in the face of the whole world, and to make the British Empire a still greater influence for good in the future. The sacrifices made by the mother country and her children had been offered cheerfully, because they were essential to the realization of a magnificent ideal and the dawn of a brighter future for the world. The Imperial War Cabinet and the British War Cabinet marked developments which might point the path to the solution of certain difficulties as to constitutional relations which had formed the subject of much discussion in the past, both in Parliament and in the press. He believed that the constitutional development of the Empire would proceed along the path of equal nationhood. In conclusion Sir Robert Borden said that he brought this message from the people of Canada, that they were thoroughly resolved to stick with them in the war to the end, and for the great purpose which they had at heart, to throw their full power and energy into the conflict. That was their purpose and resolve until the end was accomplished.

Mr. Massey heartily endorsed what had been said with regard to the need for better communication between the mother country and the dominions, in transportation, mail and cable services. He gave it as his emphatic opinion and he believed it to be that of New Zealand, that the limited form of monarchy under which the British Empire was ruled was the most liberal and the most democratic form of government. They must stand by it because no other form could appeal to the overseas dominions in the way that the monarchy appealed to them now.

Sir James Meston spoke of the sympathy and helpfulness that had been shown towards India at the Imperial War Conference, and said that the reception of the Indian delegates would exercise, an enduring influence on public opinion throughout India. He hoped that when peace had been reestablished measures would be adopted to enlighten the other parts of the Empire as to what was really like and what she was really capable of in the future. He would like to see a joint delegation consisting of British statesmen, representatives of all the great dominions, and delegates from the Empire Press Union, visiting India for this purpose.

General Smuts spoke of the great responsibilities which devolved upon the press in contributing towards the victory for which the Imperial forces were fighting in the field. He was sure that, as in the past, they would lay aside carping criticism and exert all their influence towards achieving the victory which would be the only stable guarantee of a sure and lasting peace.

SUNDAY LABOR RESTRICTIONS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sunday labor is, as far as possible, to be abolished in a large majority of the establishments controlled by the Ministry of Munitions. A communication to this effect is being addressed by the Ministry to

the firms concerned, and steps will be taken forthwith to bring the change into operation as smoothly as possible. Establishments in which the process worked is of necessity of a continuous nature will not come within the operation of the new order, and an exception will also be made in the case of firms whose contracts are of great urgency. Such firms, after consultation with the Ministry, may have recourse to Sunday labor, but on the understanding that it will be dispensed with as soon as the required output has been obtained. Further, shifts beginning on Sunday night or ending on Sunday morning will be continued, and in all cases provision will be made for work connected with the necessary repair of plant and machinery. The abolition of continuous Sunday labor in the national factories and in the controlled establishments in the Tyne and Tees areas has in most cases been highly beneficial, and it is believed that an extension of the experiment made during the past four months will have equally good results for the well-being of the workers and the output of munitions.

M. PLEKHANOF'S RETURN TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The arrival of the famous Russian Socialist, George Plekhanof, in Petrograd, which has already been mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau, was the occasion of a scene of great enthusiasm. The veteran Socialist exile, who was accompanied by the French and English Socialist delegates, was welcomed at the railway station by a huge crowd, and met on his arrival by the members of the Provisional Government, the President of the Council, Prince Lvoff, and representatives of the committee of workmen and soldiers. In acknowledgment of the welcome extended to him by them, he made a brief speech calling on all to unite in the establishment of the new régime, in defeating the foreign enemy, and in putting the liberty of the people on a sure foundation. A visit was then made to the House of the People where the committee of workmen and soldiers were sitting, and where the eminent Russian Socialist and his French and English companions were welcomed by M. Tcheldze. Speeches were made in reply by the French Socialists, M. Moulet and M. Cachin, the latter declaring that the Russian revolution would bless, not only Russia, but the whole universe. Admiration for the moderation with which the revolution had been accomplished was expressed by the English Socialist O'Grady. M. Plekhanof said that his prophecy made at the international congress in Paris, that the revolutionary movement would come triumphantly out of this war, had been justified by events. They had just accomplished a work similar to that achieved by France in the last century. The same ideas actuated them both. He would tell them how he understood the duties of a revolutionary citizen. Their duties were to be equally proud of the names of Socialist and of patriot. He had always maintained that it was the duty of every one to defend his country, but he had also always declared that one must not confound the country with its oppressors, and he had protested against the views of those who held that the defense of the country should imply the defense of Tsarism. Today there was no such distinction. They had to safeguard their liberty and their future development. The victory of the Hohenzollerns would be the victory of the Romanoffs. M. Plekhanof finished his speech by declaring, amid prolonged applause, that the Russian democracy joined hands with the democracies of France and England.

It is rumored that the Provisional Government contemplates the offer of a portfolio to M. Georges Plekhanof. The French Socialist delegate, M. Cachin, said that this first meeting with the Russian Socialist democracy had filled him with joy; it seemed an excellent augury for the realization of that unity which was so necessary between the proletariats of the allied countries. Another of the party, M. Charles Dumas, declares that his observations convince him that the vast majority of workmen and soldiers are perfectly clear on two points, the necessity of continuing the war until the defeat of German militarism is accomplished, and the maintenance of the consolidation of the new régime, the establishment of which on a solid and durable basis constituted the essential conditions of all social progress in Russia.

He felt sure that the impression formed by M. Plekhanof coincided with his own. He considered the arrival of M. Plekhanof in Russia, where he exercised so great a moral authority, to be an event of the highest importance.

DOCK LABORERS' WAR BONUS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—It is intimated that the Port of London Authority have approved of the war bonus payable to their dock laborers being raised to 12s. a week, with an increase on a similar basis to their other employees who received a war bonus upon which one was given. The increase is subject to the Authority being granted permission by the Board of Trade to add 15 per cent to the tariffs now charged.

WOMEN FORESTERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The call for women wood cutters at the big Albert Hall meeting for women intending to enter on national service has not been unheeded. At High Wycombe, near Ludlow, in Shropshire, a party of women are busy felling fir trees and sawing them for pit props. The party of women foresters is under the direction of Miss Dorothy Cooke.

MR. HOOVER, FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

"Who is Hoover?" I asked of every American I met in Brussels.

"Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium—Going to be one of the biggest figures of the war."

"But who is he now?"

"Mining engineer—California—Lives in London—Directs a lot of mines all over the world—Employs 125,000 men—Annual output of his mines is worth as much as the total annual output of metals of California. He's a consulting engineer and financier and administrator—Interested in everything—Oil fields, half a dozen engineering, construction, and development companies. Everybody in London knows Hoover. If anyone on earth can feed Belgium, he can."

Later I know more of him: that he comes of Quaker stock; was born at West Branch, Ia., in 1874; graduated from Leland Stanford University, California, taking his degree of B. A. in mining engineering in 1895; spent a year with the United States Geological Survey in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, was assistant manager of the Carlisle mines in New Mexico and the Morning Star mines in California; and at the age of 24 went to West Australia as chief of the mining staff of Bewick, Moreing & Company. He married Miss Lou Henry of Monterey, Cal., in 1899, and with his bride went to China as chief engineer of the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines. Next year he took part in the defense of Tientsin during the Boxer disturbances. After that he was engaged in the construction of Chang Wang Tow Harbor, and was general manager of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company; and a year later, in 1902, became a partner in the firm of Bewick, Moreing & Company, mine operators, of London. He has been consulting engineer for more than 50 mining companies.

It reads like the record of a crowded life, but it is only a prelude to his real work. By the 1st of January, 1915, all the world knew of Hoover, knew that to him more than to anyone else is due the creation and maintenance of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the day-to-day toil on behalf of 7,400,000 noncombatants in Belgium and 2,140,000 in Northern France caught in the nets of war, the enlistment of the sympathy of the world on their behalf, the organization and successful operation within two or three weeks by a body of volunteers of relief measures involving an annual turnover of almost \$100,000,000. That, as all the world knows today, is the achievement of Herbert C. Hoover, American.

In appearance he is astonishingly youthful, smooth-shaven, dark-haired, with cool, watchful eyes, clear brow, straight nose, and firm, even mouth. His chin is round and hard.

One might not mark him in a crowd. There is nothing theatrical or picturesque in his looks or bearing. He is from his Quaker forebears he has inherited a dislike for sham and show of any sort. At work he seems passive and receptive. He stands still or sits still when he talks, perhaps jingling coins in his pocket or playing with a pencil. His repository of gestures is small. He can be so silent that it hurts.

Being an American, he sometimes acts first and explains afterwards. But his explanations, like his actions, are direct and self-sufficient.

In the Outlook for Sept. 8, 1915, Lewis R. Freeman describes Hoover's contempt for precedent, his fondness for the fait accompli; for action first and explanation later. He tells how, before the commission was fairly on its feet, there came a day when it was a case of snarling things in red tape and letting Belgium starve, or getting food shipped and letting governments howl. Hoover naturally chose the latter.

"When the last bag had been stowed and the hatches were battened down," writes Mr. Freeman, "Hoover went in person to the one Cabinet minister able to arrange for the only things he could not provide himself—clearance papers. 'If I do not get four cargoes of food to Belgium by the end of the week,' he said bluntly, 'thousands are going to die from starvation, and many more may be shot in food riots.'"

"Out of the question," said the distinguished minister. "There is no time, in the first place, and if there were there are no good wagons to be spared by the railways, no dock hands, and no steamers; moreover, the Channel is closed for a week to merchant vessels while troops are being transported to the Continent."

"I have managed to get all of these things," Hoover replied quietly; "and am now through with them all except the steamers. This wire tells me that these are now loaded and ready to sail, and I have come to have you arrange for their clearance."

"The great man gasped. 'There have been—there are even now—men in the Tower for less than you have done,' he ejaculated. 'If it was for anything but Belgian relief—it if was anybody but you, young man—I should hate to think of what might happen. As it is—er—I suppose there is nothing to do but congratulate you on a jolly clever coup. I'll see about the clearance at once.'"

Mr. Freeman quotes a member of the commission as saying, "You have heard, doubtless, that Lloyd George has the reputation of being the most persuasive man in England. Well, a few months ago, when we were trying to simplify our work by arranging for an extension of exchange facilities on Brussels, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer sent for Hoover. I will tell the story as Lloyd George himself told it to some friends at the Liberal Club a few days later."

"'Mr. Hoover,' I said, 'I find I am quite unable to grant your request in the matter of Belgian exchange, and I have asked you to come here that I might explain why.' Without wait-

ing for me to go on, my boyish-looking caller began speaking. 'For 15 minutes he spoke without a break—just about the clearest expository utterance I have ever heard on any subject. He used not a word too much, nor yet a word too few. By the time he had finished I had come to realize, not only the importance of his contentions, but what was more to the point, the practicability of granting his request. So I did the only thing possible under the circumstances—told him I had never understood the question before, thanked him for helping me to understand it, and saw to it that things were arranged as he wanted them.'"

On April 10, 1915, a submarine torpedoed one of the food ships chartered by the commission; a week later a German hydroaeroplane tried to drop bombs on the deck of another commission ship, so Hoover paid a flying visit to Berlin. He was at once assured that no more incidents of the sort would occur.

"Thanks," said Hoover. "Your Excellency, have you heard the story of the man who was nipped by a bad-tempered dog? He went to the owner to have the dog muzzled."

"But the dog won't bite you," insisted the owner.

"You know he won't bite me, and I know he won't bite me," said the injured party doubtfully, "but the question is, does the dog know?"

"Herr Hoover," said the high official, "pardon me if I leave you for a moment. I am going at once to let the dog know."

Hoover has a habit of going straight to the highest authority with anything he has on hand. When he meets a new problem he takes it to an expert. When he wants an obstacle removed from his path he goes to the man who can remove it, or he removes it himself. Of course he makes enemies. The wonder is that they are so few. (From "War Bread," by Edward Eyre Hunt; New York, Henry Holt & Co.)

NEW WISCONSIN TEMPERANCE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Now that the Dry Referendum Bill for a vote in Wisconsin is definitely disposed of by the decision of the Governor not to sign it unless it be so amended as to permit the distillers and brewers to continue making beer and liquors for sale outside the State, and the determination of the dry leaders to accept nothing but a thoroughgoing bill, Governor Phillips seems intent on carrying out his own idea of temperance legislation. His bill to prohibit during the war the manufacture of wine with more than 10 per cent alcohol and beer with more than 3 per cent alcohol was introduced. The bill would bar the sale of whisky. Dry leaders will fight it.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A memorial urging the Government to grant facilities for the passage of Lord Buckmaster's bill to enable women to practice as solicitors in England and Wales and for a corresponding bill to enable women to practice as law agents in Scotland, has been sent to Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, signed by a number of distinguished women, including the following: Miss Louisa Garrett Anderson, M. D., Miss Margaret Ashton, Lady Frances Balfour, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Mme. Clara Butt, Miss Isabel Cleg-horn (National Union of Teachers), Miss Henrietta Jex-Blake, Mrs. Creighton, Miss Margaret Llewellyn Davies, Miss Despard, Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Forbes-Robertson, Miss Isabella Q. Ford, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss Mary MacArthur, Lady Mackworth, Miss Violet Markham (National Service Department), the Duchess of Marlborough, Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Olive Schreiner, the Countess of Selborne, Mrs. Henry Sidgwick, Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mrs. Sidney Webb.

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WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

A new prestige for South America appears to be one of the results of the European war. South America, like North America, has been a battleground for the pacifists. If one may be allowed such an expression, and both the Allies and the Central Powers have been broadly represented in partisan controversy in the newspapers. If this has demonstrated that the favor of South America has been won striving for, South Americans themselves have not been slow to appreciate the fact. An article on "The Pacifist Movement and South America," printed in La Nacion (Buenos Aires), March 11, quotes London newspaper utterances to show their increasing interest in the attitude of Argentina and Brazil, and the attempt to win the favor of these countries.

As translated from the Spanish for The Christian Science Monitor, the concluding words of this article are as follows:

"One or two dailies understand that more significance ought to be ascribed to the true attitude of the governments of Spain and the South American nations. It is certain that the South American friends of the Evening Standard were deceived by the slight given to the attitude of their nations. This is all the more regrettable for the reason that the editor of this daily says he knows through trustworthy diplomatic sources that Spanish and South American sympathies for the Entente have increased noticeably during the past year. 'Moreover,' says this editor, 'a well known neutral authority assures me that the Spanish and the South Americans are not by any means enamored of the Teutons; indeed, even shortly before the war they watched with suspicion the peaceful penetration of Germany into their affairs.' The writer believes that Argentina especially has good reason to disapprove of Germany's commercial methods."

"Come what may, the fact is that the prestige of South America has gained ground in the eyes of the chancelleries of the Entente during the recent pacifist episode, and if the judgment of the man of the people is somewhat general, that of the person who is acquainted with these things determines the place of each. Taking it either way the two principal republics appear in the first rank as they should."

An article on "South America and the Submarine War," contributed from Paris to El Mercurio (Valparaiso, Chile), April 8, after discussing the various notes sent to Germany by the United States, contains two paragraphs which, as translated from the Spanish, read as follows:

"The submarine war does not signify any great danger for the Allies. In the first half of February ships arrived at British and French ports carrying all that those countries needed and many other things besides that they will sell when timid neutrals are convinced that the danger is not greater than it has been since the beginning of the war, and will be, in fact, much less by reason of the new precautions that have been adopted."

"But in the present case there is no attempt to conquer either one or the other party or to give material or moral assistance to either, but only an effort that certain fundamentals of civilization, which we require in order to be able to live in society as men and not like droves of wild beasts, shall be saved in the universal crisis and not drawn down by the whirlpool."

"The value of the action of the United States consists in this, that the country of the greatest material development, of progressive spirit, of fabulous wealth, of gigantic undertakings, which has gained and continued to gain great amounts of money by reason of the war, has stepped across the line and has said to the American republics: 'There is an interest for humanity that is superior

to all our interests as individuals; there is an ideal which we cannot forsake; we invite you to join us to defend this interest and this ideal; and the dollar, which seemed to be supreme over everything, has turned out to be of less consequence than this consciousness of the right which now moves all nations to protest against Germany.'"

NEW LOCOMOTIVES FOR PENNSYLVANIA ROAD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Orders have been placed on behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh for the construction of 275 new locomotives, constituting the 1915 locomotive program. Of this number, 169 are for replacements and 106 will be additions to the motive power equipment of the lines east. The total estimated cost of the new locomotives is in excess of \$14,200,000.

For replacements there will be constructed 19 shifters, 51 heavy passenger and 99 heavy freight locomotives. The engines built as additions to equipment will include 23 shifters, 30 heavy passenger locomotives and 30 heavy freight engines of the type now in general use on the Pennsylvania Railroad, known as "L-1-S." There will also be included in the additions to motive power 23 freight engines of the new and still more powerful "L-1-S" type, designed and constructed at the Altoona shops especially for handling the heaviest freight trains.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE BEE KEEPING COURSE
AMES, Ia.—A thoroughly practical week's short course in bee keeping, one of the first of its kind offered, will be held at Iowa State College, May 28 to June 2. The course plans to offer enough instruction to give anyone the knowledge to start in bee keeping and to help those who already own bees to manage them more successfully.

Besides the regular college instruction, Frank C. Pellet, Iowa bee keeper and State Apiary Inspector, will give the students the benefit of his experience in several lectures on different phases of apary management. No charge will be made for those taking the course.

PITTSBURGH SUMMER TERM
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The summer term of the University of Pittsburgh will begin on July 2 and continue for eight weeks, or until Aug. 25. Courses will be offered in the college, graduate school and schools of economics, education, engineering and mines.

CONDITION OF FOOD SUPPLY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The supply of potatoes from last year's crop is said to have almost reached its end. The announcement of the last potato sale at a farm in Kent brought together a very large quantity of people and by 10 o'clock in the morning there was a queue of persons four deep and nearly a mile long. Meat is plentiful and prices are rather lower. The proposal has been made that advantage should be taken of the situation to put some of the meat into cold storage, as a precaution against the possibility of a future shortage. The public meals order has now been in operation for a short time and seems to be working well and giving satisfactory results.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL REACHES NEW HIGH MARK

Good Buying of This and Other Stocks Causes Prices to Rise—New Haven Sells Off Abruptly to New Low Record

Advancing stock prices characterized the early dealings on the New York stock exchange today. Steel issues were prominent again, with Republic Iron & Steel up two points. United States Steel common rose a point. Eklhorn Fuel was traded in on the stock exchange for the first time this morning, and it gained nearly a point. Central Leather, National Smelting, Ohio Cities Gas and Texas Company were other strong features. The rails gained ground.

There was little to the first few minutes of trading in the Boston stock market today, but the tone of the list was good.

New York prices held decidedly strong late in the first half hour.

Before midday U. S. Steel was selling close to its high record. The market generally was irregular. The major issues were heavy. Net gains were recorded at midday by Eklhorn Fuel, Central Leather, American Smelting, Utah Copper, Inspiration, Corn Products, Crucible Steel, National Enameling, Republic Steel and Ohio Gas. Losses were recorded by Pittsburgh Coal, Denver preferred and New Haven. Denver preferred dropped 5 points, after opening at 18 1/2, to 13 1/2, and rallied a point before midday. New Haven, after opening off 1/2 at 37, declined to 35 1/2, a new low record.

The Boston market also became irregular. American Agricultural Chemical moved up 1 1/2 at 83. Calumet & Hecla, after opening unchanged at 54 1/2, advanced 4 points. Gulf common eased off after opening up 1/2 at 105.

Soon after midday Steel ascended to 120 1/2, more than a point above its previous high record. Other stock generally regained their forenoon losses. New Haven was an exception, declining nearly 3 points further before the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold...	6	6	5 3/4	5 3/4
Alaska Ju...	5	5	5	5
Allis-Chalmers...	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	84	84	84	84
A. A. Chem. pf...	101	101	101	101
Am B Sugar...	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Am Can...	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2
Am Car Fr...	71	72 1/2	70 3/4	72
Am H & L...	13	14 1/4	13	14
Am H & L pf...	61 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2
Am IceSec...	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Am Linsced...	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Am Linsd pf...	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco...	70 3/4	71 3/4	70 3/4	71 3/4
Am Smelt...	104 1/2	105 1/4	104 1/2	105 1/4
Am Smelt pf...	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Am Steel...	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Am Steel pf...	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar...	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	122	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Woolen...	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Am Wool pf...	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am Zinc...	32	32	32	32
Anaconda...	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Atl Br & Atl...	16	16	16	16
Atchison...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atl Gulf...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Bald Loco...	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	70 1/2	71 1/4	70 1/2	71 1/4
Batholias...	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel...	138	140	138	140
Beth Steel B...	131 1/2	134 1/2	131 1/2	134 1/2
BF Goodrich...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Brook R T...	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
Burns Bros...	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
Butte & Sup...	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
Cal Pac Corp...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Cal Petrol...	21	21	21	21
Cal Petrol pf...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Cal & Arizona...	83	82	82	82
Can Pacific...	160 1/2	162 1/2	160 1/2	162 1/2
Can Leather...	91 1/2	93	90 1/2	92 1/2
Cerro de Pasco...	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	27
Ches & Ohio...	58	59	58 1/2	59
CM & ST Paul...	74	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
CM & ST Paul pf...	114	114 1/2	114	114 1/2
Chi Ricta...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Chi Ricta pf...	66	66	66	66
C. O. West pf...	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chi N W...	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Chile Cop...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chino Cop...	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
CCC & ST Lpf...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Col Fuel...	52 1/2	54	52 1/2	54
Col Gas & El...	41	41	41	41
Col South...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Con Can...	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Con Gas...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Con Gas B...	112 1/2	113	112 1/2	113
Con Prod...	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
Con Prod pf...	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Cruc Steel...	71	71	71	71
Cub-Am Sugar...	185	185	180 1/2	180 1/2
Cuban Sugar...	43 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Cuban C...	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Del & L...	212	212	210	212
Denver...	7 1/2	7 1/2	5	5
Denver pf...	18 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Denver Min...	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
D. S. & A. pf...	8	8	8	8
Eklhorn...	30 1/2	33	30 1/2	32 1/2
Elk...	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
Erie 1st pf...	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Erie 2d pf...	29	29	29	29
F. M. & S. pf...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gac W & W...	31	32	31	32
Gen Electric...	160	160	159 1/2	160 1/2
Gen Motors...	103	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Gr Nor Ore...	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
Gr Nor pf...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Green Can...	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Harv Cor...	75	75	75	75
Harvof N. J. pf...	115	115	115	115
Ill Central...	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspiration...	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	21	21	21	21
Int Ag Corp pf...	53	53	51 1/2	52
Int Con Cor...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Int C. O. Cor...	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Mar pf...	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Int Nickel...	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
In Paper...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
In Paper pf...	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Can City So...	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	22
Kenneb Corp...	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Lack Steel...	96 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
L & W...	16	16	16	16
Lee & T. C. t...	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2
Louis & R...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Max Motor...	49	49	49	49
Maxwell 1st...	66	66	66	66
Maxwell 2d...	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Mex Petrol...	94 1/2	95	94 1/2	95
Miami...	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Mdval Steel...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
M. & S. L. New...	18	18	18	18
MSP & SSM...	105	106	106	106
Mo K & T...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6	6
Mo Pac pf...	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Mo Pacific pf...	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58
Mon Power...	99	99	99	99
Nat Biscuit...	111	111	111	111
Nat Enam...	36 1/2	38	36 1/2	37 1/2
Nat Enam pf...	97	97 1/2	97	97 1/2
NRRM 2d pf...	6	6	6	6
Nat Lead...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Nevada Con...	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
NY A Brake...	150	149	149 1/2	149 1/2
NY Central...	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
NY Dock...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
NY N H & H...	37	37	35 1/2	36
N. W. & W...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
North Pac...	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
N. S. Steel...	92	92	92	92
O Cities Gas...	138	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
O. H. Fuel...	50	50	50	50
O. & W...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pacific Mail...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
PanAm & T. pf...	93	93	93	93
Penn...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2

Peoples Gas...	73	73	72	72 1/2
Pero Marq w...	19	19	19	19
Phila Co...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
PCC & S. L. t...	72	72	72	72
Pitts Coal...	114	115	114	115
Pitts & West...	27	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Pitts & West pf...	61	61	61	61
Pressed St...	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Ray Con...	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Reading...	92	93 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2
Repub I & S...	88 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2
Royal Dutch...	63 1/2	64	63 1/2	64
Ry Steel Sp...	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Seaboard L. pf...	27	27	27	27
Shat Ari...	27	27	27	27
Sinclair Oil...	54	55	54	55
Sloss Shet...	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
So Pacific...	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
So Ry...	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26
So Ry pf...	54	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
St. L. & S. F...	17	17 1/2	17	17 1/2
Studebaker...	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81
Superior Steel...	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Sup Steel pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Texas Co...	214 1/2	214 1/2	213	213
Texas Pac...	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Third Ave...	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20
T. & W. S. For...	44	45 1/2	44	45 1/2
Union B & P...	80	81	80	81
Union Pac...	136 1/2	137 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2
Union Pac pf...	80	80	80	80
Un Alloy Steel...	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Un Ry SF...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Un Ry SF pf...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Un Ry SF pf...	137 1/2	138	137 1/2	138
US Realty...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
US Rubber...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
U. S. S. R...	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59
U. S. S. R pf...	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U. S. Steel...	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U. S. Steel pf...	118 1/2	119	118 1/2	119
U. S. Steel pf...	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	115 1/2
V. C. Chem...	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
V. C. & C...	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Wabash...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Wabash pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Wabash pf B...	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
W. Maryland...	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2
West Pacific...	17	17	17	17
West Pac pf...	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
West Union...	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Westingh...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Westhale 1st...	63	68	68	68
W. L. E...	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
White Motor...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Wilson Co...	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Willis-Over...	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Wis Cent...	50 1/2	51 1/2	50	51 1/2
Wor Pump...	31	31	31	31
Wor P. pf B...	56	56	56	56

MANUFACTURING IN CANADA HAS BIG INCREASE

TORONTO, Ont.—Canada is making rapid strides as a manufacturing country. Value of its manufactured products last year is estimated at \$2,000,000,000, compared with official census estimate of \$1,392,000,000 for 1915. Number of industrial establishments increased from 15,796 in 1910 to 21,291 in 1915, since when several hundreds have been established. Total capital employed, including value of land, buildings, machinery, materials and stocks on hand, and operating capital, owned or borrowed, advanced from \$846,585,023 to \$1,984,991,427, or 134.47 per cent.

Taking the broad groups food products industries accounted for nearly \$378,000,000 of \$1,392,000,000 total value of products in 1915. Textiles are second, with \$144,000,000 and timber and lumber remanufactures third with \$122,000,000. Iron and steel products output in 1915 was valued at \$119,000,000 and metal products other than steel, \$91,000,000.

The industrial establishments of Ontario represented 50.3 per cent of total for Eastern Canada and 43.6 of total for all Canada. Value of products of Ontario factories was 59.3 per cent of that of Eastern Canada and 51.3 per cent of that of all Canada.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
etna Explos	2 1/2	3
to etfs	2 1/2	3
ledge	3 1/2	3 1/2
ton & Mont	64c	66c
utte C & Z	10 1/2	10 1/2
utte Detroit	1 1/2	1 1/2
lumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop	95	95 1/2
hev Motors	95	95 1/2
ons Arizona	2 1/2	2 1/2
osden & Co	12 1/2	12 1/2
osden O. & G	12 1/2	12 1/2
undee Ariz	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Nat Cop	2 1/2	3
Gold Warrior	69	70
Goldfield Cons	49	51
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hecia Mining	8 1/2	8 1/2
owe Sound	8	8 1/2
rome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
rome Victor	37	38
umbo	37	39
ake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9 1/2
agma Cop	47	49
ajestic Ariz	85	85
in Arms	1 1/2	1 1/2
ax Munitions	1 1/2	1 1/2
kin Dar	50	53
et Petrol	1 1/2	80
ohican	70	80
ohican	70	80
ange Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
ancy Hanks	7 1/2	7 1/2
lissing	7 1/2	1
erless	17	17
ex Cons	29	31
ulpula Ref	9 1/2	10
eca	9	11
quero Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
nclear Gulf	33 1/2	34
el Alloys	6 1/2	7
ewar Min	1 1/2	1 1/2
urnaring Boat	30	30
ccess Min	30	38
oy Arizona	30	35
ited Motors	30	30 1/2
ited W. Oil	30	30 1/2
ited Sugar	36 1/2	36 1/2
ited Verde Ext	37	38
ah National	2 1/2	2 1/2
S Steam	4 1/2	10
ctoria	2 1/2	3
on Concent	2 1/2	3

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

ACTIVITY OF ALLIES BONDS

Government Securities of This Type Among Most Active on New York Stock Exchange List—Recovering Lost Ground

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bonds of the Allied governments continue among the most active issues on the list. Contrary to the tendency in corporation bonds, these government issues are steadily recovering the ground lost about a month ago, when both London and Washington were overflowing with warnings of the submarine warfare just at the time when the news regarding Russia pointed to defection from the cause of the Entente.

With the exception of the Anglo-French issue, the strongest of the Allied bonds has been the United Kingdom 5s, which, after reacting to 96½, have rallied to 97½. On Feb. 1 next the one-year 5½ per cent convertible United Kingdom note issue falls due, and will be followed on Sept. 1, 1918, by the 5 per cent issue. With only 15 months longer to run, these 5 per cent notes are still selling on a basis to yield close to 7 per cent.

The 5 per cent issue has this advantage, that not only is it selling on an attractive basis, but it is less subject than any other of the notes, except the convertible 5½s, maturing next February, to fluctuations of wide extent, due to the short time which the notes have to run.

Following tabulation shows high and low prices this year for the external loans floated here by the United Kingdom, France, Russia and Canada, the low levels reached on the reaction of a few weeks ago, and the closing Tuesday, with the recovery from the recent low figures:

1917	Low	High	Low	High	Close
Am. For. S. 5s, 1919	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
Anglo-Fr. 5s, 1920	92½	95½	92½	95½	94½
Fr. Rep. 5s, 1919	99	101	99	101	100½
U. K. 5s, 1918	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
U. K. 5s, 1919	98	100½	98	100½	99½
U. K. 5s, 1920	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
U. K. 5s, 1921	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
Russian 5s, 1919	79½	83½	79½	83½	81½
Russian 5s, 1920	75	78½	75	78½	76½
Russian 5s, 1921	75	78½	75	78½	76½
Russian 5s, 1922	75	78½	75	78½	76½
Dom. Can. 5s, 1919	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
Dom. Can. 5s, 1920	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½
Dom. Can. 5s, 1921	95½	98½	95½	98½	97½

WHEAT HARVESTING BEGINS IN TEXAS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Harvesting of wheat has begun in Texas, near Ft. Worth, according to information reaching the grain market here Wednesday. Work began when binders started on a farm of 100 acres, which was expected to yield from six to eight bushels to the acre.

From now on the harvest will spread northward over the granaries of Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska; thence on through the spring wheat valleys of the Dakotas, until about the first of September the last North American sheaf has been cut in the far Hudson Bay country. The word from Texas showed the harvest began three days earlier than normal.

Another cheering note was added by Bernard Snow, crop statistician, who said that Texas was expected to yield 15,000,000 bushels, or 10 per cent more than last year. By June 5, Mr. Snow said, the invasion of the reaper will have extended to Oklahoma. The movement of the grain to market should begin by June 15 and will flow in increasing volume day by day.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	66	67½
do pf	90	95
*Androscoggin	190	
Appleton	200	
Arlington Mills	116	117
*Bates	110	
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	195	
Bigelow-Hartford	81	84
do pf	103	106
Booth Mills	103	103
Boston Duck	1300	
Cabot Mfg.	120	125
*Chicopee pf	89	
Dwight	1100	
Edmund Mills pf	95	97
Everett Mills	122	
Farr Alupa	170	175
*Great Falls Mfg.	203	
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98	102½
Harmony Mills pf	95	
*Hill	77	83
Lawrence Mfg Co.	83	
*Lockwood	103	
Lyman Mills	123	
Mass Cotton Mills	125	128
Merrimack Mfg Co.	87	
do pf	82	85
*Nashua Mfg Co.	800	820
Nashua Steam Cotton	187½	192½
Otis	124	
Pacific Mills	123	125
Pepperell Mfg Co.	200	203
do pf	61	61
Thorndike	1300	
Tremont & Suffolk	137½	
Waltham Bleachery	115	
*York Mfg Co.	125	
Southern Mills		
*Brookside Mills	160	160
*Lancet Cotton Mills	96	
Mass Mills in Ga.	96	
*Pacot Mfg Co pf	100	
*West Point Mfg Co.	175	
Miscellaneous		
American Mfg.	142½	147½
do pf	91½	92½
Boston Belling	113	114
Chapman Valve	104	106
*Draper Co.	124	127
Hamilton Woolen	97½	100
*Haywood Bros & Wakefield	151	
*do pf	101	
*Haco-Lowell Shops pf.	100	102

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England—Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BIG PRICE RISE IN LACKAWANNA STEEL'S STOCK

Recent Advance Made an Supposition That Concern Will Soon Declare Extra Dividend

Lackawanna Steel Company has been one of the strongest issues in the steel list recently, selling at 96½ Wednesday, the top since November, when it touched 107. Early in February the stock sold at 70½. The recent strength has brought out the rumor that an extra dividend will be declared soon. There are some, however, who believe that no extra will be declared until the next quarter.

There is said to be no doubt of the ability of the company to pay more than 6 per cent dividends on its stock. April profits are understood to have approximated close to \$2,200,000, or at the rate of more than \$70 a share of the stock. In the first quarter of the current year the company earned \$5,290,000, or \$15.70 a share, compared with \$11 a share in the last quarter of 1916.

It is understood that Lackawanna Steel has plans under way which are of greater importance than the expected extra dividend. The company is said to have been buying its own bonds to a considerable extent, and that certain figuring is now being done on plans that will get rid of the entire issue of convertibles of 1950.

There are \$10,000,000 of these bonds outstanding of an authorized issue of \$35,000,000. They are redeemable in whole or in part after March 1, 1915, at 105 and accrued interest. The directors are authorized to issue all or any of the bonds with such privileges of conversion into common stock as the board may deem advisable. The \$10,000,000 now outstanding, are convertible into common stock at par up to Feb. 28, 1922. These bonds were offered to shareholders in 1910 at 85.

As conditions now are it appears very probable that Lackawanna Steel during the 1916 and 1917 years will earn the equivalent of the present price of the stock. In the 1916 year the share balance was \$4.81 per cent, to which must be added the 15.70 per cent earned during the third quarter of that year. That is more than 50 per cent during the 15 months ended April 30 last.

OHIO CITIES GAS CO. PROSPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Ohio Cities Gas Company for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, were \$3,740,000, but are now running at a much higher rate. For April, the first month of the new fiscal year, earnings after charges were \$802,824, an increase of \$585,755. If the record of April is maintained over the year, it would mean net for the current fiscal year of \$9,624,000.

The prosperity of the company is due to remarkable growth of its oil business in Ohio, West Virginia and Oklahoma. Within two months Ohio Cities Gas Company will have its new refinery in West Virginia in operation and large profits are expected from this source.

Report for year just ended will show an addition to surplus in fiscal year of \$37,357,027, net appreciation of properties and securities to conform to appraised values. This addition, it is stated by officials, is several millions of dollars less than recent appraisal of properties would have justified.

Surplus on March 31, 1917, was \$43,916,667, with total assets of \$71,232,359. Property plant and equipment account on March 31 last was placed at \$54,139,545, and securities owned are valued at \$11,835,232. Annual meeting will be held in Columbus June 5, when it is expected action will be taken largely increasing authorized common stock preparatory to declaration of a substantial stock dividend on common stock.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, May 24

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of S. Halle & Sons; A. W. Thomas Walker; U. S. St. Louis—G. R. Lippman of James Clarke Leather Co.; Essex.	
Chicago—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox.	
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.	
Havana, Cuba—Vincent Perez; U. S.	
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.	
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.	
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.	
Philadelphia—George L. Aggar and C. J. Reynolds of Gimbels Bros.; Essex.	
Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S.	
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.	
Sidney, N. Y.—Thomas Walker; U. S.	
St. Louis—G. R. Lippman of James Clarke Leather Co.; Essex.	
Toronto, Can.—Wallace Waller of Simpson & Co.; Copley Place.	
York, Pa.—D. T. and C. L. Peterman of D. T. Peterman & Son; U. S.	

LEATHER BUYERS

Milwaukee—S. P. Bradley of Bradley Metcalf Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—J. A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

St. Paul, Minn.—F. S. Lane of Foot Schultz & Co.; Adams.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all leather buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information Bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74½c. unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 37½d. unchanged.

DIVIDENDS

The Union Carbide Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 2.

The Continental Oil Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable June 16.

Ohio Fuel Oil Company has declared the quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 5 to stock of record May 31.

Union Bag & Paper Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable June 15 to stock of record June 5.

Eagle & Blue Bell Mining Company has declared a dividend of 10 cents a share, payable June 1, 1917, to stock of record May 25. Dividend of 10 cents was paid May 1.

The American Bank Note Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to holders of record June 15.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 and an extra of \$1 a share, payable June 15. This is same amount as declared three and six months ago.

New Bedford Cordage Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on preferred and 3 per cent on common stock, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 29.

Globe Soap Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on first and second special preferred and common stocks, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Owens Bottle Machine Company declared quarterly dividends of \$1.70 on the preferred and 75 cents on the common stocks; also an extra dividend of 50 cents on the common, all payable July 2 to stock of record June 21.

Continental Refining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15 and a monthly dividend of two thirds of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable June 10 to stock of record June 1.

Montana Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common and regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 15. This places common stock on a 5 per cent annual basis, compared with 4 per cent heretofore.

Smart-Woods, Ltd., declared a dividend of 1½ per cent on common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 26. This is the first dividend on this issue since April 1, 1914.

Magma Copper Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 8.

The American Locomotive Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its common stock, payable July 3 to stock of record June 22. This is the same amount as was declared three months ago.

The company also has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 21 to holders of record July 5.

Perce Arrow Motor Car Company declared an initial dividend on its common stock of \$1.25 a share, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record at close of business July 14. The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

It was officially announced that the common dividend was made payable Aug. 1 as it was not deemed advisable to make the dividend on the common payable on the same date as the preferred.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Government has options on large quantities of leather for Army and Navy at prices in effect at beginning of war.

Fourteen million pounds of raw sugar reached Boston Wednesday from West Indies and other cargoes are expected before end of week.

Chile produced 15,792,036 quintals, of 101.4 pounds each, of nitrate of soda and exported 13,773,434 quintals the first quarter of the year.

In the corresponding period of 1916 production amounted to 18,390,196 quintals and exports to 15,088,267 quintals.

Steel Corporation is preparing to enter shipbuilding on a big scale through its subsidiary, American Bridge Company. Sixty acres have been bought for plant site on Newark Bay. Understood management contemplates rapid construction of standard cargo boats ranging from 5000 to 8000 tons dead weight.

Inability to buy rupees in New York and fact that sterling drafts are not wanted in Calcutta or Bombay force American traders who have debts to settle in India to make payment in the precious metals, and New York banks, acting for commercial houses, have started shipping bar silver to Calcutta at rate of about \$1,000,000 a week.

New York Journal of Commerce computes dividend and interest disbursements next month at \$166,051,275, by far the largest total for June on record. Stockholders will receive \$87,851,275, against \$65,078,103 in 1916, increase being largely due to coming dividend of United States Steel common.

Interest payments will amount to \$78,200,444, against \$72,600,000 a year ago.

Netherlands Government order that a reduction of 25 per cent be made in coal used by diamond factories has resulted in decision to concentrate diamond cutting and polishing in 24 of the largest factories in Amsterdam and closing down of about 80 small establishments, workers from which will go to the large factories.

Unemployment in diamond industry in Amsterdam increased from 2688 at end of last year to 5373 in middle of April, 1917, out of a total of about 11,500 workmen.

TAXATION FOR WAR FINANCING

Western University Officer Advocates Pay-as-Go Method by Levy Rather Than Huge Issuance of Government Bonds

How to finance the present war is one of the biggest questions before the people of the United States today, says Ray S. Trent, officer in charge of extension division of Indiana University, who goes on to say: If it is financed wisely, great good may result. If it is financed unwisely, even though the United States should win a military victory, great harm is sure to follow.

Financing a great war is in reality a problem in economic justice. Where to get the money, and how, cannot be determined rationally apart from the underlying moral quality attached to the laying of every public burden.

After all, great economic and fiscal problems are problems in morals, covered with questions of justice and right. Having gone into this war in the interest of humanity and democracy, the United States dare not wage it with weapons that are contrary to the great principles which she would defend.

In order to determine the principles which should guide us in financing this war, it is necessary, first of all, to understand two propositions: (1) That wars are not waged with money, but with goods; and (2) That the goods used up in war are the result of current production.

The first proposition is almost self-evident. Armies need, not money, but guns, and ammunition, and food, and blankets, and shoes. Not a ship, enemy or neutral, has been sunk with German money; but hundreds of such vessels have been treacherously destroyed by German submarines. Money is merely the means by which, in our society, governments ordinarily obtain goods and services from private citizens.

The second proposition, that the goods used up in war are current products, has been recognized by leading economists for more than a century. In fact, a glance at the list of goods which are consumed in war is sufficient to reveal the fact that, in the very nature of things, these goods are not such as can be hoarded to any great extent in times of peace and kept against a time of war.

The initial advantage may lie with the nation that has the largest current productive capacity, which it will be diverted to the production of the things of war.

It must now be clear that the problem of financing war is not how can a Government get money, but how can a Government get the goods and services which are required in war and which, for the most part, are under the control of private persons? Obviously, the Government cannot, in reality, buy the goods which it needs, for it has no goods to exchange. It can only seem to buy them through the fiction of paying money for them.

But since all buying and selling is an exchange of goods and services, money being merely a means to facilitate the exchange, it will be clear how the needs of the Government are supplied only if we look beyond money to the things which money will buy.

Under ordinary conditions, where goods are in private hands, there are two ways in which a Government may get the supplies which it needs in time of war, or at any other time; namely, by confiscation or by purchase. Only the extreme peril of a nation could justify the wholesale confiscation of private property; hence we can dismiss this method of satisfying the public needs. But to purchase supplies from private persons requires that a Government possess something which the people want, and which they are willing to accept in exchange for their goods and services.

How can a Government supply itself with this purchasing power? Two methods are open: (1) The issue and sale of Government bonds, and (2) the levying of taxes. Which of these methods should be adopted, and to what extent, depends upon several things.

In the first place, bonds, being merely promises to pay money, may be issued in such large amounts as to impair the public credit and greatly to increase, therefore, the total cost of the war. This impairment of the public credit will be reflected in the amount below par at which the bonds will be sold. Private persons will not exchange goods and services for Government bonds at par, if there is the slightest preference with the people for gold, the ultimate standard of value. Our experience during the war between the States, when Government obligations stood as low as 40 cents on the dollar, as a result of which the Government suffered a loss estimated at \$800,000,000 to \$800,000,000, should warn us against over-taxing the public credit by an attempt to finance a great war with promises to pay.

A still stronger objection to issuing bonds in large amounts lies in the unequal effect of such a practice on the different classes of the population. Although it is undoubtedly true that the patriotic motive may impel some investors to buy Government bonds at a better figure than they would pay

for other investments of like quality, nevertheless it is true also that the price of such bonds responds pretty closely to market conditions at the time of offering. That is, an investor will buy a Government bond only because it is an attractive form of investment. From this it must follow that the purchaser of a war bond makes, by the act of purchasing, no permanent contribution of his private goods toward supplying the nation at war. At best, he merely lends them to the Government, with the certainty that they will be repaid plus a surplus which is called interest.

Moreover, it is a mistake to suppose that the cost of war can, by bond issues or in any other way, be shifted to future generations. Since the goods consumed are current products, they cannot be supplied in the future. What a bond issue does accomplish with respect to the future is a distribution of the war burden in such a way that those who give up large purchasing power to the Government during the war are fully repaid by other persons after the war.

If the bond issue method is not adopted, the only alternative is taxation. And taxation it must be, ultimately; why not while the war is in progress? A tax levied in such a way as to bring in sufficient funds, and placed on different classes of people in proportion to their ability to bear the burden would create no war debt, fortify no privileged class, aggravate no class antagonism, ask no less of goods than is asked of men. Such a tax would enable the Government to meet its war needs without inflation of prices, and to show the men who do the fighting that back of them stands another army of those who do the paying. A considerable advantage would be derived, too, through the making of war unprofitable and thus discouraging war. Finally, the involuntary transfer of goods from private to public ends by means of taxation is no less democratic and no less imperative than is the exaction of personal service.

The plan does not involve the impairment of capital, although much capital is wasted in war and in the readjustments resulting from war. This pay-as-you-go method of financing war involves merely the taxing of current income in such a way as to result in the maximum of social justice.

Bond issues, of course, are necessary at the beginning of war, while the taxing machinery is getting under way; but provision should be made for the early retirement of such obligations. Moreover, what has here been urged against the issuing of bonds applies only to the expenditures which a Government makes on its own account.

In the present crisis, then, emphasis should be placed on taxation as a means of meeting our current expenses and the issue of bonds should be held to a minimum. This course alone is democratic.

DEPARTMENT STORES SELL LIBERTY LOAN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The sale of Liberty bonds in the department stores throughout the city has reached a total of more than \$1,000,000, according to reports received at headquarters of the Retail Dry Goods Merchants Committee of the Liberty Loan committee.

The sales of the bonds in the department stores today ranged all the way from \$25,000 to \$50.

Tammany has thrown its orators into the Liberty Loan campaign. Democratic State Chairman Harris urged all the speakers of the State to enlist. Every county committee will handle bonds as they boom political candidates. The executive committee of Tammany Hall resolved to buy bonds, to sell bonds, and lend speakers to business meetings.

IOWA CROP REPORT

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa weekly crop bulletin says about 78 per cent to 75 per cent of a greatly increased corn acreage has been planted, and early planted corn is up, and shows a good stand. Considerable plowing for corn is yet to be done, especially on bottom ground.

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s., electro £142; sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £255 5s., futures £253 15s., straits £255 5s., off 2s. 6d., sales spot tin 50, futures 25 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s., spot spelter £24, futures £50.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

	Decline from	Mo	Yr
Highest grade rails	\$2.87	*.02	58
Second grade rails	\$6.12	.05	1.14
Public utility bonds	\$9.82	.24	4.73
Industrial bonds	\$5.66	.10	63
Combined average	\$9.62	*.02	1.27

LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Current metal prices here are: Spot copper £130, futures £129 10s., electro £142; sales spot none, futures none. Spot tin £255 5s., futures £253 15s., straits £255 5s., off 2s. 6d., sales spot tin 50, futures 25 tons. Spot lead £30 10s., futures £29 10s., spot spelter £24, futures £50.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Tulipan, Tolepan, Tolebân, Turban

Of course, the crowd was whispering about them. Ever since their arrival no one had had eyes or ears for anyone else. Their magnificent turbans; the proud angle at which they held their heads; the way they stood, looking neither to the right nor left of them; and every one with a body servant, tiny pages at the very bottom of their stems. Everything showed these were mighty potentates, and the flowers whispered together, wondering whence they came, but not venturing to ask even one of the pages.

"They told their mantles about them so exclusively," said the Primula. "There is a dignity one never sees out of the East."

"Of course, you can tell they are eastern by their turbans," said the Jerusalem Cherry. "How gorgeous they are, and I can just catch a peep of the gold crowns inside."

"Royalty then, yes, they must be; oh, dear, to think we have Royalty amongst us!" flustered the Primula. "We ought to do something to show our respect. I wonder what. We can't speak to Royalty, you know, till they speak first, but we might very well bow. If we all bowed together now—"

"Yes, and look as if we were fading, and be taken out to the back yard," jeered the Cherry. "Then what would our grand guests look like, left all alone? No, I say stand up as stiff as we can and play we are courtiers."

"Don't know what a courtier is," said the Cyclamen, who was but a humble flower.

"People who stand round monarchs," said the Cherry. "The best compliment is to try and look as much like them as possible. Puff out your flowers, stiffen your stalks, and stare at nothing in particular. The Monarchs will see they're awed us and they love that. It's dew and sunshine to them."

It was a lovely spring day, and one pot of flowers which stood in the shade had been rather dozy, so that every one was startled by its voice breaking in with "Fine, fine, just what we've been telling you to do for weeks. Suppose you saw we had dozed off and decided to surprise us. A very pretty surprise, indeed."

"What is the Dutch Hyacinth fussing about?" cried the Primula.

"You, my dearies," cried that sturdy bloom. "All of you, with your heads up and your backs stiff at last, like Dutch pokers."

"Hush, hush!" said the Cherry. "We are not doing this for you, my worthy friend. Can't you see who have come among us?"

"Now am I on my bulb or on my crown?" said the Dutch Hyacinth. "As I live, my own cousins that used to line the paths of my Dutch garden; and line gardens all over the world wherever there is a Dutch garden, too. Holla, cousins, how did you get here?"

But the newcomers and the pages made no answer; they held their turbans high, and wrapped their leaves about them, and that was all.

"Well, all I can say is, less of a family likeness I never have seen," said the Jerusalem Cherry. "You're still dozing, friend. Those grand turbaned monarchs relations of yours and Dutch at that? They're from the East, as any flower can see. Holland never produced such brilliant colors."

"But they are from Holland," stuttered the Hyacinth. "Fortunes have been lost or won on a tulip bulb. There was one celebrated blackamoor—why, talk of the riches of Solomon, they wouldn't have purchased it. Tulips, they're called, Dutch tulips, though now I come to look at them, we kept our tulips better fed and plumper and neater altogether; those are decidedly scraggy, but Dutch tulips are—"

What strange sound wafted on the air? The softest jingling as of far off bells, crossing the hot desert stillness in some distant caravan.

"Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban; Dalmatian, Thracian and far Cappadocian;

Way for the Potentates' glittering caravan.

Great Eastern Monarchs who live on a splendid plan.

Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Nobody could have sung this but the pages; the Monarchs looked more mysterious than ever.

"You see," said the Primula; "travelling monarchs, Tulipan, Tolepan, Tolebân, Turban, what wonderful names!"

"I don't understand all those words at the beginning," faltered the Cyclamen.

"No, dearie, because they are the names of places in the East," said the Jerusalem Cherry. "I know them all, wonderful places in the desert and mountains, with seas and rivers such as you never saw."

"I have it," said the Dutch Hyacinth, jingling all its bells. "They must have been our captives; we sent our fine ships to the East and brought back all its treasure. Monarchs are as plentiful in the East as cows in Holland. That's it; we brought them back and put them in our gardens as curiosities. I understand now why they were so expensive; but we could pay for them; we could afford have our paths lined with monarchs. Holland always has been a democratic country, and always—"

"Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban," came the bell-like murmur:

"Jewels, rose, incarnadine, lapis and carulean, Almondine and coralline, amethyst and Tyrian, Celadon, beryl, topaz and viridian; Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban."

"Oh, what does that mean?" cried the Cyclamen, who could count up in colors from white to red, but had never gotten any further.

"Colors, wonderful colors, you can't understand how wonderful till you've been to the East," said the Jerusalem Cherry. "Listen, they're telling us—"

"Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban; Great King Suliman was a very wonderful man,

But his robes seemed dull and dun when he saw the Tulipan

The Books of the Middle Ages

In the Middle Ages, when the only writing that was done was carried on by the monks, the manuscripts became very beautiful. The lettering was done in gold and colored ink, and sometimes the whole parchment was colored a deep purple. The letters were made large and elaborate in form and design, and on almost every page of the book were pictures painted to illustrate the story. Sometimes one man would spend years and years working on the same book.

This method of writing a whole book out by hand went on until the middle of the Fourteenth Century, when printing was discovered by three men in Mainz, Germany. The early printed book and the manuscript book looked much alike, because the printer's type was modeled on hand-writing, and certain decorations were often added by hand. Then, in these first printed books, there were no titles, or anything to tell by whom or where they were printed. All this was put in a paragraph at the end of the book. The first title-page known was in 1470, and the book containing it was printed at Cologne, Germany. Illustrations appeared as early as 1461, and these were what are called woodcuts.

The early printed books were very large and heavy, especially the Bibles. They were bound together with wooden boards, which were sometimes covered with leather. The paper in

the books was strong and heavy, too. There were only a few small books made at this time, but they grew in popularity, of course, until, in the Seventeenth Century, they became very small, and were printed on very thin paper. The use of pasteboard for binding, instead of wood, also helped to make books smaller and lighter. At this time, too, the bindings became elaborate, and gold tooling was much used.

After 1750, there was a steady improvement in printing, partly because the printing-presses were made better. Now the custom of lettering books on the back came into use. Many books were daintily bound in gay embroideries of colored silks and gold and silver thread. The Eighteenth Century continued to improve the paper and the type of books, and the illustrations became much finer. Common books were now bound in paper boards.

This brings us up to the Nineteenth Century, when books came to have the appearance that we are all familiar with today. Illustrations finally came to be photographs usually. As for type-writing, and shorthand, and such modern inventions for saving time, they are so well known to us that they no longer seem interesting. But, just to recall them, makes us see what a long way we have come from painting on pebbles and writing on papyrus, as did the ancients.

Traveling across the fields in their brilliant caravan.

Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban.

"Tulipan, tolepan, toleban, turban! They have grown beneath the skies that across the desert ran.

Sunset dawn and high noon streamed into every Tulipan.

More magnificent than Kings were the field flowers in the plan Of the mightiest King of all, who created Suliman."

At this all the flowers bowed their heads in true respect, and the Dutch Hyacinth was heard to say, "True, all this pomposity of captives is foolish. Monarchs they were created in their robes and crowns and no one can unmake them. But there is something different in these from those we had in Holland. When we puffed out their turbans and shortened their stalks, they never sang."

Again there was a silence, just enough for all the flowers to realize that their guests thought before they spoke (or sang), and then came a rush of glorious sonorous music; no page boy thinking this time, but a mighty blast as of a great organ. The whole room was full of it, and the flowers listened, glad and ashamed, to the wisdom that made them all feel very small.

"Hark to the words of the field-flower Tulipan.

Brother-in-love to the great King Suliman.

Suliman the wise and great who was led to break his plan

Of silence to a fool's talk when the folly too high ran.

"Answered lest the fools think folly wise. Know Tulipan

Owens no monarch's scepter, crown, nor robes nor turban.

Bows within the fields its head even as did Suliman.

Turban, tolepan, toleban, tulipan."

"Then they're not monarchs," said the Cyclamen, with a sigh of relief.

"Not monarchs," said the Primula, with even a deeper one.

"Come from the fields and fresh air where all of us come from," said the Azalea, and then every flower joined in a happy chorus. "Welcome, welcome, brothers-in-love, welcome, welcome, everybody's family!" while Tulipan bowed their stately heads and asked if the flowers liked stories, for they knew ever so many.

What do you think the flowers' answer was?

The Origin of the Jury

The jury was instituted by the Frankish kings, being introduced into England by the Normans at the time of the Conquest in 1066. At first it was merely a royal prerogative, men being brought in to give what they understood to be the truth regarding a certain matter which was being considered by the King. Under King Henry II, it became a regular privilege which was given to the people to use in the settling of their disputes. By the end of the Twelfth Century it was established, and it represented the collective knowledge of the community. By the end of the Fifteenth Century it was already similar to our jury of modern times, having become an important liberty of Englishmen.

Largest Amber Mines

The largest amber mines in the world are today said to be along the Baltic, between Königsberg and Memel on the Prussian coast.

A Story Concerning Three Geese and Carisbrooke Castle

There were once three fine geese which had their home near the old castle of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. When I came along one hot, sunny day, they were paddling in the pond, but, just before I got up to them, they all came out and posed so beautifully that I whipped out my camera and snapped them as they stood; then, with a cackle, cackle, cackle, as much as to say "Thank you very much," they returned to the cool waters of the pond. In the distance was the old Norman keep of the castle; anyone who goes to Carisbrooke, and climbs its 71 steps, is rewarded by the lovely view of miles of pasture land that one gets from the top. And, on the way back, the window from which Charles I tried to escape when he was a prisoner at the castle is to be seen, and also the remains of the apartments where the little Princess Elizabeth and her brother, Prince Henry, were kept in prison. Last, but not least, one may go to the well house and see the donkey going round and round in the great wooden wheel, drawing up water, just as some donkey has done every day for many a long year. And there, behind the farm, is the Gothic tower of the old church of Carisbrooke. In the inside of the church, there are to be seen great, massive, stone pillars that date back to Norman days, when the church was built.

The Raccoon Children Receive Their Training

There was hardly a night of his life when the Little Brother of the Raccoon family was not reproved by his mother for teasing. Mrs. Raccoon said she didn't know what she had done to deserve such a child. When she spoke like this to her neighbors, they sighed and said, "It must be trying, but he may outgrow it."

But Mrs. Raccoon was a very devoted mother and gave so much time and attention to her children that she was not good company for her husband, according to "Among the Night People," by Clara D. Pierson. He did not care much for home life, and the children annoyed him exceedingly, so he went away and found a hole in another tree which he fitted up for himself. There he slept through the day and until the setting of the sun told him that it was time for breakfast. Raccoons like company, and he often had friends in to sleep with him. Sometimes these friends were Raccoons like himself with wives and children, and then they would talk about their families and tell how they thought their wives were spoiling the children.

The four little Raccoons, who lived with their mother in the branch of the big oak tree, had been born in April, when the forest was sweet with the scent of wild violets and every one was happy. Beautiful pink and white trilliums raised their three-cornered flowers above their three-leaved leaves and nodded with every passing breeze. Yellow adder's-tongue was there with cranesbill, geraniums, squirrel-corn, and spring beauties, besides hepaticas and windflowers and the dainty bishop's-cap. The young Raccoons did not see these things, for their eyes were not yet open, and when they were, they were too far from the ground to see the flowers sleeping in the dusk below. They could only sniff, sniff, sniff with their sharp little turned-up noses, and wonder what flowers look like, in any way.

When the night came for the young Raccoons to climb down from their tree, . . . all the early spring blossoms were gone, and only the ripening seed-vessels showed where nodding flowers had been. You would have expected the Raccoon children to be disappointed, yet there were so many other things to see and learn about that it was not until three nights later that they thought much of the flowers. They might not have done so then if Little Sister had not lost her hold upon the oak tree bark and fallen with her forepaws on a scarlet jack-in-the-pulpit berry.

They had to learn to climb quickly and strongly up all sorts of trees. Perhaps Mrs. Raccoon had chosen an oak for her nest because that was rough and easily climbed. There were many good places for Raccoons to grip with their 20 strong claws apiece. After they had learned oaks, they took maples, ironwoods and beeches—each a harder lesson than the one before.

"When you climb a tree," said their mother, "always look over the trunk and the largest branches for hiding-places, whether you want to use one then or not."

"Why?" asked three of the four children. Big Brother, who was rather

There was once an old mansion in the country, in which an old squire lived with his two sons, and these two sons were too clever by half. They had made up their minds to propose to the king's daughter, and they ventured to do so, because she had made it known that she would take any man for a husband who had most to say for himself. These two took a week over their preparations; it was all the time they had for it, but it was quite enough with all their accomplishments, which were most useful. One of them knew the Latin dictionary by heart, and the town newspapers for three years either forward or backward. The second one had made himself acquainted with all the statutes of the corporations, and what every alderman had to know. So he thought he was competent to talk about affairs of state; and he also knew how to embroider harness, for he was clever with his fingers.

"I shall win the king's daughter," they both said, and their father gave each of them a beautiful horse. The one who could repeat the dictionary and the newspapers had a coal black one, while the one who was learned in guilds and embroideries had a milk-white one. Then they smeared the corners of their mouths with oil to make them more flexible. All the servants were assembled in the court-yards to see them mount, but just then the third brother came up, for there were three, only nobody made

any account of this one, Hans Clodhopper, as he had no accomplishments like his brothers.

"Where are you going with all your fine clothes on?" he asked.

"To court, to talk ourselves into favor with the princess. Haven't you heard the news which is being drummed all over the country?" And then they told him the news.

"Preserve us! then I must go too," said Hans Clodhopper. But his brothers laughed and rode away.

"Father, give me a horse. I want to get married too. If she takes me, she takes me, and if she doesn't take me, I shall take her all the same."

"Stuff and nonsense," said his father. "I will give no horse to you. Why, you have got nothing to say for yourself; now your brothers are fine fellows."

"If I mayn't have a horse," said Hans Clodhopper. "I'll take the billy-goat; he is my own and he can carry me very well!" And he seated himself astride the billy-goat, dug his heels into its sides, and galloped off down the highroad. Whew! what a pace they went at.

"Here I come," shouted Hans Clodhopper, and he sang till the air rang with it.

The brothers rode on in silence. They did not say a word to each other, for they had to store up every good idea which they wanted to produce later on, and their speeches had to be very carefully thought out.

"Halloo!" shouted Hans Clodhopper, "here I come; see what I've found on the road," and he showed them a crow.

"What on earth will you do with that, Clodhopper?" said they.

"I will give it to the king's daughter," he said.

"Yes, I would do that," said they, and they rode on laughing.

"Halloo, here I come; see what I have found; one doesn't find such a thing as this every day on the road." The brothers turned round to see what it was.

"Clodhopper," said they, "it's nothing but an old wooden shoe with the upper part broken off. Is the princess to have that too?"

"Yes, indeed she is," said Hans, and the brothers again rode on laughing.

"Halloo, here I am," shouted Hans Clodhopper. "Now this is famous."

"What have you found this time?" asked the brothers.

"Won't the princess be delighted!" "Why," said the brothers, "it's only sand picked up out of the ditch!"

"Yes, that it is," said Hans Clodhopper, "and the finest kind of sand, too. You can hardly hold it." And he filled his pockets with it. The brothers rode on as fast as they could, and arrived at the town gates a whole hour before him. At the gate the suitors received tickets in the order of their arrival, and they were arranged in rows, six in each file, and so close together that they could not move their arms, which was a very good thing, or they would have torn each others' garments off, merely because one stood in front of the other. All the other inhabitants of the town stood round the castle, peeping in at the windows to see the king's daughter receive the suitors, and as each one came into the room he lost the power of speech.

"No good," said the princess, "away with him."

Now came the brother who could repeat the Lexicon, but he had entirely forgotten it while standing in the ranks. The floor creaked and the ceiling was made of looking-glass, so that he saw himself standing on his head; and at every window sat three clerks and an alderman, who wrote down all

that was said, so that it might be sent to the papers at once, and sold for a halfpenny at the street corners. It was terrible, and the stoves had been heated to such a degree that they got red-hot at the top.

"It is terribly hot in here," said the suitor.

"That is because my father is roasting cockerels today," said the princess. Bah! There he stood like a fool; he had not expected a conversation of this kind, and he could not think of a word to say, just when he wanted to be specially witty.

"No good," said the king's daughter, "away with him," and he had to go.

Then came the second brother. "There's a fearful heat here," said he. "Yes, we are roasting cockerels today," said the king's daughter.

"What did—what?" said he, and all the reporters duly wrote "What did—what?"

"No good," said the king's daughter, "away with him."

Then came Hans Clodhopper. He rode the billy-goat right into the room. "What a burning heat you have here," said he.

"That is because I am roasting cockerels," said the king's daughter.

"That is very convenient," said Hans Clodhopper; "then I suppose I can get a crow roasted, too."

"Yes, very well," said the king's daughter; "but have you anything to roast it in? For I have neither pot nor pan."

"But I have," said Hans Clodhopper. "Here is a cooking pot." And he brought out the wooden shoe and put the crow into it.

"Why you have enough for a whole meal," said the king's daughter; "but where shall we get any dripping to baste it with?"

"Oh, I have some in my pocket," said Hans Clodhopper; "I have enough and to spare," and he poured a little of the sand out of his pocket.

"Now I like that," said the princess; "you have an answer for everything, and you have something to say for yourself. I will have you for a husband. But do you know that every word we have said will be in the paper tomorrow, for at every window sit three clerks and an alderman, and the alderman is the worst, for he doesn't understand." She said this to frighten him. All the clerks sniggered and made blots of ink on the floor.

"Oh, those are the gentry," said Hans Clodhopper; "then I must give the alderman the best thing I have," and he turned out his pockets and threw the sand in his face.

"That was cleverly done," said the princess. "I couldn't have done it, but I will try to learn."

So Hans Clodhopper became king, gained a wife and a crown and sat upon the throne. We have this straight out of the alderman's newspaper, but it is not to be depended upon.—(From Hans Andersen.)

A Journey

I never saw the hills so far And blue, the way the pictures are; And flowers, flowers growing thick, But not a one for me to pick!

The band was running from the train All blurry through the window-pane; And then it all looked flat and still, When up there jumped a little hill!

I saw the windows and the spires, And sparrows sitting on the wires; And fences running up and down; And then we cut straight through a town.

I saw a valley, like a cup; And ponds that twinkled, and dried up. I counted meadows that were burnt; And there were trees, and then there weren't!

We crossed the bridges with a roar. Then hummed the way we went before. And tunnels made it dark and light Like open-work of day and night;

Until I saw the chimneys rise, And lights and lights and lights, like eyes.

And when they took me through the door, I heard it all begin to roar,—

I thought, as far as I could see, That everybody wanted me!

—Josephine Preston Peabody.

Progressive Croquet

If you live in a neighborhood where there are several lawns suitable for croquet, not separated from one another by any great distance, you can arrange a progressive party that will be different from the ordinary summer evening entertainment. It will interest a surprisingly large number of persons, says the Youths Companion. Even those who consider the good old game of croquet as quite "gone by" will be glad to play it under these conditions.

Five or six croquet grounds, one lighted by red Japanese lanterns, another by blue lanterns, a third by yellow, and so on, are the tournament fields. The players progress from one ground to another, as from table to table in a progressive indoor game. A small prize for the winner will increase the interest.

Progressive refreshments go appropriately with the game. Serve them at small tables on each croquet field—sandwiches on the first, salad and wafers on the second, fruit on the third, and so on, with cake and ice cream at the last. Those who finish their games first will have the longest time at the refreshment tables.

Of course you can have the same sort of party, except for the lanterns, in the afternoon, but the "atmosphere" will not be quite the same.

Little Nancy Etticoat, In a white petticoat, And a red nose; The longer she stands, The shorter she grows. (A candle.)

There is a thing that nothing is, And yet it has a name. It's sometimes tall and sometimes short; It joins our walks, it joins our sport, And plays at every game. (A shadow.)

Formed long ago, yet made today, Employed while others sleep, What few would wish to give away, Nor any wish to keep. (A bed.)

A riddle, a riddle, as I suppose, A hundred eyes, and never a nose! (A sieve.)

Black within and red without; Four corners round about; (A chimney.)

My sides are firmly laced about, Yet nothing is within. You'll think my head is strange indeed, Being nothing else but skin. (A drum.)

Too much for one, Enough for two, And nothing at all for three. (A secret.)

There was a little green house, And in the little green house There was a little brown house, And in the little brown house There was a little yellow house, And in the little yellow house There was a little white house, And in the little white house There was a little heart. (A walnut.)

Some Old Riddles

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My sides are firmly laced about, Yet nothing is within. You'll think my head is strange indeed, Being nothing else but skin. (A drum.)

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THE HOME FORUM

The Basis of Harmony

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON PAGE 293 of Science and Health these significant words occur: "Christian Science brings to light Truth and its supremacy, universal harmony, the entireness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil." The sentence is a concise statement of the scope and aim of Christian Science, which is engaged in bringing to mankind the true knowledge of God and in teaching the truth about so-called evil. It might be said that there is one question more than any other which should occupy the minds of men,—the question of Truth. Surely it is outstanding. What can the temporal affairs of the world matter when compared with it? Can the transactions of the passing day, the temporal material concerns of men, weigh in the balance against those questions which pertain to the eternal, the absolute, the real?

Human beings are in the habit of looking upon what they consider are two classes of reality; the first they believe belongs especially to earthly existence, the other to existence on another plane of consciousness; they hold as equally real the experiences of both. Thus they account material sensation to be real experience, whether it be called pleasurable or painful, harmonious or the reverse. Indeed so great is the belief in the dominating influence and power of matter that the facts of spiritual influence and power are often practically hidden from human cognizance. Men will frequently smile, if they do not leer, at the idea that God or Truth is supreme everywhere and at the present moment. But that is what Christian Science is declaring to every man who has not determined to shut his ears to aught but the sounds of carnal sensuality.

Christian Science adheres to the absolute truth that God alone exists as perfect Mind. If God be perfect Mind, and God be infinite, then it follows that harmony exists, but that the opposite of harmony, discord, does not exist. To admit that God or good is infinite is to admit that perfection is the characteristic of all real being. But does not this reasoning lead into what appears to be an extraordinary contradiction? Does not the human mind argue continually that inharmonious or

discord exists? The seeming contradiction persisted until Christian Science exposed the falsity of the carnal mind. Holding to the truth that God is infinite good, infinite harmony, Christian Science denies the trustworthiness of the physical senses, denies their testimony, and so flatly contradicts it. Spiritual sense, the perception of spiritual cause, refutes material sense, showing that all physical perception or material evidence or whatever seems to result as deducible from material hypotheses is not real or true, but is false belief, illusion,—nothing. Hence, speaking absolutely, there is no inharmonious, no matter how real it may relatively seem to be. The revelation which Christian Science gives about the supremacy of Truth, and the consequent unreality of evil, is what the world is pondering more and more daily. It may seem an extravagant statement to the human mind, which believes so strongly in the presence and power of evil, but it is worth while for the world to stop and listen to this message, and set about asking itself if, after all, it has not been entirely deceived.

Unquestionably Christ Jesus knew the powerlessness of so-called evil. The man who could heal "all manner of disease" and raise the dead into the activity of life again was not mistaken about the nature of God. He knew that good was omnipresent and omnipotent, and he therefore understood that harmony alone existed as the expression of omnipresent divine consciousness. These memorable words of his reflect his thoughts and reveal exactly how he looked at the material beliefs of the world: "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." They were addressed as words of comfort to his followers; they were no shallow words of emotional sentiment, however tender; they were spoken out of a profound metaphysical knowledge of God, a spiritual understanding which knew the allness of God and of God's harmonious presence.

Now Truth is always a purifying influence. Whenever it is apprehended by a human being even in a small degree it commences to overturn false beliefs. If the belief in discord seems to be there, it will begin to give way

before the realization of harmony. Both are considered by mortals to be states of consciousness; but the one is false, the other real consciousness; and the false, because it is false or unreal, disappears as the real or true appears. The basis of harmony, that is the basis of the realization of harmony, is spiritual understanding, the accurate, scientific knowledge of God which Christian Science gives. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 162 of Science and Health: "The effect of this Science is to stir the human mind to a change of base, on which it may yield to the harmony of the divine Mind." If the inharmonious belief take the special form of disease, spiritual understanding is just as potent to heal as in the case of any other error of belief. All inharmonious of belief, whether it appears to evidence itself on the so-called material body or not; and so it can be counteracted and destroyed by the understanding of perfect activity of perfect Mind, that is, through divine Mind.

Paul, writing to the Galatians, pointed out "the fruit of the Spirit," the results of spiritual understanding, to be "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." "Against such," he said, "there is no law." These fruits were really the results of the fulfilling of spiritual law; and they might well be grouped together under the term harmony. They are always the outcome of spiritual understanding; they never result from material sensuousness.

A very practical issue is presented to men. Christian Science clearly informs them as to the real nature of God and of spiritual man, who is the spiritual idea of God. It acquaints them with the illusory nature of evil or inharmonious, and instructs them that it is as the truth is recognized and applied that the false sense of discord or dispeace disappears and real consciousness reveals itself as perfect harmony. To enter the realm of eternal harmony is not to cross any barriers of time or space, but to realize now and wherever we may be the presence of infinite good.

Evening on the Ranch

The sunshine glids the mossy roofs
And glazes upon the window panes;
By twos and threes the lazy herd
Strolls down the winding, dusty lanes.

The flushed sun sinks; the gold-blurred west
Shows dimly through the maple boughs;
The stars flame out; within their stalls
The wearied oxen dream and drowse.

Like some huge ship with hull afloat
The crescent moon in vast, wild seas
Of somber pine, slow settles down
And lights the black tops of the trees.

A sudden silence, deep, profound,
Steals through the wan, uncertain light,
And now one lone frog's flageolet
Rings clear across the falling night.
—Herbert Bashford.

An Action of Small Note

Nor is it always in the most distinguished achievements that men's virtues or vices may be best discerned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, or a jest, shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sieges or the most important battles.—Plutarch.

Let Us Consider the Case of Poetry

"We make a mistake in looking too eagerly for the figure of the great poet as the one necessity of a poetical school. And when we lament today that we have neither a Tennyson nor a Browning, we lament too early and too casually. Let us consider for a moment the case of poetry rather than the case of the poet. It is possibly true that, at the present time, we have among us no figure that is very monumental. We write this with some diffidence, for at any moment a giant may loom upon the horizon." Ford Maddox Hueffer writes in "The Critical Attitude." "But if, at the present moment, we have no very great figure, this would only go to show that now, as should be the case, the art of poetry is in sympathy with the spirit of the age. If we have no great figure in poetry we have no great figure anywhere."

"Christina Rossetti was a symptom of what would happen in the age that has succeeded that of the Victorian giants," the writer goes on to say. "She lived amongst giants with extraordinarily loud voices. Mr. Ruskin shouted at her that her poems were young lady's work and had much better not be published. D. G. Rossetti, the pre-Raphaelite, and other great figures filled all the reception rooms of her house, used up all the clean paper, and chanted very loudly, whilst, using the backs of envelopes upon the corner of her bedroom washstand, Christina Rossetti wrote her poems."

"Like poor Dan Robin thankful for your crumb,
Whilst other birds sang mortal loud like swearing,
When the wind lulled she tried to get a hearing."

"And this is very much the position of Modern Poetry now. It is true that we have today no Ruskins, but

Spring and the Car

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
This is the way the lady goes—
From Lincoln town by the road of a king.
Over the bridge where the river flows,
Into the fields where the skylarks sing.

This is the way the lady comes—
Over the heath where the swordsmen fought;
Out of the gray where the city hums,
Into the green that the spring has wrought.

This is the way the lady's bound—
By the dusty road where the children stare,
Through the Saxon town where the kings were crowned—
The old stone stands in the market square.

This is the way the lady goes—
Passing the Bear where the sign-boards swing.
Away from the stream where the tower shows
Where Wolsey fled from the wrath of a king.

This is the way the lady comes—
The way of King Monmouth all unsought—
Down the steep street the engine hums,
And out again by the Castle port.

This is the way the lady's gone—
Into the woods, so green and deep—
An evening shade in a golden morn,
Neath the awakened sun a place asleep.

This is the way the lady's bound.
By the road the Romans made so fair.
To a cottage of dreams on Surrey ground,
Into the spring that is waiting there.

Love Thine Enemy

Learn of the sea-shell to love thine enemy, and to fill with pearls the hand thrust out to harm thee. Be not less generous than the hard rock; make resplendent with precious stones, the arm which rends thy side. Mark thou yonder tree assailed by a shower of stones; upon those who throw them it lets fall only delicious fruits or perfumed flowers. The voice of all nature calls aloud to us: Shall man be the only one refusing to heal the hand which is wounded in striking him? To bless the one who offends him?—Hafiz (Quoted by the authors of "Asiatic Researches").



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Old Castle at Fort Niagara, New York

"It is now a good many years since I sat one summer day on the river bank at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and looked across at Fort Niagara on the opposite shore. I had never been there and knew nothing about it," writes Frank H. Severance, in "Studies of the Niagara Frontier."

"It's worth seeing," said a friend at my side. "Queer old place. They say Louis XIV built it."

"I was skeptical. It struck me as absurd that the French monarch should be concerned with anything away in the interior of America. I had everything to learn. But that chance remark of an idle hour gave spur to my curiosity. I soon found my way to Parkman, and his pages opened the door to many other sources of light. He gave me the general story of the French in America, and I was no longer skeptical as to the building of Fort Niagara by Louis XIV. But neither Parkman nor any other printed source afforded the details I sought regarding the early history of our Niagara region. Indeed, Parkman was always an aggravation with his innumerable foot-note references to manuscript authorities and sources. I came upon an ancient, well-preserved map of the mouth of the Niagara River, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on which is shown the machicolated house and the proposed fort (Niagara), drawn at Niagara by Chaussegros de Lery, June 21, 1726. Of even greater interest were De Lery's own drawings, the original elevation and floor plans of the fort, signed by him and dated at Quebec, Jan. 19, 1727. The fort was being built then, and here were the plans, by the men who built it. These ought at least to settle some questions, to clear away some misinformation long current regarding the age and original appearance of Fort Niagara. That these old drawings and reports, made by a French military engineer in America almost two hundred years ago, should have escaped the vicissitudes of Paris—the Revolution, the Commune, the destruction of palaces and all that they contained, the rage of mobs and the perpetual obliteration of old things, is matter for marvel. But here they were; and since the originals could not be carried off to the banks of the Niagara, the securing of copies was a simple detail in the work of collecting our regional records, for the Buffalo Historical Society."

ers are new and pleasing to him, but of whose great destiny he makes no guess. That child was Du Bellay, Brantôme, Montaigne, a hundred-sided, huge Rabelais, Ronsard. Or perhaps this metaphor will put it better. To say that Charles of Orleans' equal and persistent music was like a string harp on distinctly in a chorus of flutes and hautboys, till one by one harps from here and there caught up the similar tang of chords and at last the whole body of sound was harping only."

"All the Valois were poets in their kind; his life by its every accident caused him to write. . . . A boy of twenty-four, well-horsed, much more of a soldier than he later seemed, he charged, leading the center of the three tall troops at Agincourt. In the evening of that disaster they . . . brought him prisoner into England, to Windsor then to Pomfret Castle. Chatterton, Cobworth, at last John Cornwall, of Fanhope, were his guardians."

"For twenty-five years, therefore—all his manhood—he lived under this sky, rhyming and rhyming: in English a little, in French continually, and during that isolation there swept past him far off in his own land the defense, the renewal, the triumph of his own blood: his town relieved, his cousin crowned at Rheims. His river of Loire, and then the Eure, and then the Seine, and even the field where he had fallen were reconquered. Willoughby had lost Paris to Richemont four years before Charles of Orleans was freed on a ransom of half his mother's fortune. It was not until the November of 1440 that he saw the countryside again."

"The verse formed in that long endurance (a style which he preserved to the end in the many poems after his release) may seem at a first reading merely medieval. There is wholly lacking in it the riot of creation, nor can one see at first the Renaissance coming in with Charles of Orleans."

"Indeed, it was laid aside as medieval, and was wholly forgotten for three hundred years. No one had even heard of him for all those centuries till Salmer, that learned priest, pacing, full of his Hebrew and Syriac, the rooms of the royal library which Louis XV had but lately given him to govern, found the manuscript of the poems and wrote an essay on them for the academy."

"The verse is full of allegory; it is repetitive; it might weary one with the savor of that unhappy Fifteenth Century when the human mind lay under oppression, and only the rich could speak their insignificant words; a foreigner especially might find it all dry bones, but his judgment would be wrong. Charles of Orleans has a note quite new and one that after him never failed, but grew in volume and in majesty until it filled the great chorus of the Pliade—the lyrical note of direct personal expression."

"Whatever the cause, this spontaneity and freshness runs through all the mass of short and similar work which he wrote down."

"The spring and sureness, the poise of these light nothings make them a flight of birds."

Charles of Orleans

plainly by one side of it to the first, by the other to the second."

"It was primal and catastrophic in that it made something completely new. A new architecture, new cities, a new poetry; almost a new language, a new kind of government—ultimately the modern world."

"It was derivative in that the shock, the revelation, which produced it, was the return of something allied to the French blood, something rooted in the French memory. . . . The French of the Renaissance were woken suddenly, but as they started they recognized the face and the hand of the awakener."

"On this account you will find one mind indeed at the very beginning of the change in letters, but not a dominating mind. There is but one man who is certainly an origin, but he is not a master. You see an unique and single personality, distinct but without force, founding no school—the grave, abiding, kind but covert face of Charles of Orleans. He, linked to the French Renaissance, is like the figure of a gentle friend playing in some garden with a child whose man-

ners are new and pleasing to him, but of whose great destiny he makes no guess. That child was Du Bellay, Brantôme, Montaigne, a hundred-sided, huge Rabelais, Ronsard. Or perhaps this metaphor will put it better. To say that Charles of Orleans' equal and persistent music was like a string harp on distinctly in a chorus of flutes and hautboys, till one by one harps from here and there caught up the similar tang of chords and at last the whole body of sound was harping only."

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than there was when the great figure flourished in Victorian days. It is only a very small proportion of the work of Lord Tennyson, of Browning, of Swinburne, of Rossetti, or of Meredith that will really stand the test of time, since it is only very seldom that these writers are—or that any writer is—at the very best. Now almost every man has in him the writing of one good poem. Just for once emotion will produce in him sincerity and a gift of expression lasting for a few minutes. Thus with the extension of technical ability, and above all with the extension of desire for expression, we are enormously widening the net. We are approaching, in fact, one more to a state such as that which produced ballads and folk songs, those productions of the utterly obscure and of the utterly forgotten. Ballads and folk songs are never Great Poetry, but what exquisite pleasure they can give us, and what a light they can throw upon the heart! And that, in essence, must be the province of Modern Poetry for some time to come—to give pleasure and to throw light upon the human heart."

When It Is Dark

Is the night black
On the rough slope,
Sunless and moonless the steep track?
Light flaming stars of hope
Upon the cloud that shadows thee.

Do they burn low?
Feed their fire:
Let toll's great anvil flare and glow,
Let charity aspire,
And sacrifice blaze fervently.

Do these grow pale
In the night damp?
When even love and labor fall,
Hold high, hold high the lamp
Of fortitude, and thou shalt see.
—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITORAN INTERNATIONAL DAILY
NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

From New England newspapers, 2 cents a copy. By carrier within delivery limits, 60 cents a month.

Boston Postal District—By mail, one year, \$7.20; six months, \$3.90; three months, \$2.50; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING
In North to other
America Countries
Up to 16 pages..... 1 cent
Up to 24 pages..... 2 cents
Up to 32 pages..... 3 cents

Advertising rates on application. The right to reject any advertisement is reserved.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

EUROPEAN BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W. C.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

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PACIFIC COAST BUREAU AND ADVERTISING OFFICE, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE HOUSEHOLD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and other Christian Science publications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917

EDITORIALS

A Truly Domestic Question

SEVERAL features of the Home Market Club dinner in Boston, late last week, strongly invite attention and comment. It was, assuredly, a novel thing to find the Home Market Club and its sympathizers listening patiently, in some instances approvingly, to unorthodox tariff sentiments. Likewise was it a novel thing to find the guests at a Home Market Club gathering, and especially a Home Market Club banquet, actually clapping and cheering and giving other evidences of their indorsement of tributes to the Democratic President of the United States. It was probably the first time in all its history that the Home Market Club could see anything to admire or applaud in the work of a man who was not "sound" on the protection issue.

But, as touching the home market, one matter of more immediate importance than the tariff question was brought to the notice of this uncommonly interesting dinner party, namely, the price of coal. John Franklin Fort, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, one of the speakers, had recently been engaged, with his associate commissioners, in an inquiry into fuel conditions in the United States, and it was quite natural that he should dwell upon that subject. He went into it with considerable detail, but it is with his conclusion, that there is no justification for the present prices of coal, that the public is concerned.

The price of coal, aside from its bearing upon the comfort and prosperity of the public generally, is of the utmost importance to industrial New England. Especially is this the case with reference to bituminous coal. Coal is an essential in the operation of the mill and the factory, and its cheapness and dearth affect output, earnings, profits, and wages. Bituminous coal should be nearly as cheap today as it was twenty-five years ago, for the coal fields have scarcely been scratched, and the wage advances have not been great enough to increase excessively the per ton cost of production. But the price of bituminous, like the price of anthracite, is exorbitant, extortionate.

The Federal Trade Commission has, since Mr. Fort's address, reported to Congress, as a result of its inquiries, that Government regulation of the coal industry is a necessity. It finds that producers are exacting exorbitant profits, and places the blame for the present shortages of coal, at places of consumption, on inadequate transportation facilities. "The price of bituminous coal," the commission holds, "should be fixed according to the same general principle which has been established in the conduct of public utilities." "At a time like the present," the board adds, "excessive profits should not be permitted to be extorted from the public by producers and distributors of any prime necessity of life." Of course, extortion should not be permitted at any time. Coincident with this conclusion, however, we have a decision from the United States Supreme Court upholding the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroad companies to furnish a reasonably adequate supply of coal cars to meet normal and reasonable demands for interstate commerce originating at mines along their lines, and to award reparation to shippers for failure to supply cars.

The Federal trade board hastens to say that lack of transportation for coal will "probably" be remedied by measures being taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Council of National Defense. These, if applied, or when applied, will be wartime remedies. The coal consumers are, nevertheless, constrained to look to the manner in which they were imposed upon for years before the war, as they are constrained, by the commonest regard for their interests, to see that there shall be no repetition of these impositions after the war. As usual, the railroads are defended for failing to perform the only function for which they were created, by the advancement of the claim that business has been too great for them to handle properly. Every other industry in the Nation, as well as the railroads, has had to meet "unprecedented demands," but no other is asking Congress to reward it for failing to meet such demands.

Blame is laid upon the consumer for much of the advance, because, it is said, he is panicky, and orders more coal than he can use, thus reducing the available supply. This is, of course, nonsense. If the consumer is panicky, manipulation, speculation and extortion have made him so. There is coal enough in the mines to allay panic. If properly distributed, there would be no occasion for shortage anywhere, and no occasion for panic. The very fact that a panic is possible in regard to a commodity naturally provided bountifully, is the best proof in the world that private control of the coal mines, and private control of the railroads that are supposed to distribute the products of the mines, are both fundamentally wrong.

The Federal commission was created with one end in view, that of uncovering and exposing the evils which have found lodgment in the economic system of the country, so that they might, and as quickly as possible, be plucked out by the roots. Excuse for the presence of those evils is not sought by the public at the commission's hands. If, for instance, coal prices are exorbitant, as the commission finds them to be, what need is there of offsetting, or attempting to offset, this finding by presenting the manipulator's excuse for the imposition he practices? The one important thing is that the imposition shall be summarily stopped.

Australia and the Returned Soldier

THE energy with which Australia is grappling with the problem of reestablishing the returned soldier in civil life, at the end of the war, or as soon as he is discharged, is as welcome as it is characteristic. The board of trustees of the Australian Repatriation Fund has now been in ex-

istence for some time, and has already done excellent work; whilst, from reports made from time to time, it is clear that the whole movement is being gradually so molded as to give it a truly national character. All the States are coming into line. At a recent conference held at Melbourne, which was attended by the Federal Prime Minister, the Federal Treasurer, the State Premiers, the ministers for lands, and the representatives of the Repatriation Fund, it was resolved that, with the exception of land settlement, the entire question of the reestablishment of discharged sailors and soldiers, and the care of dependents of sailors and soldiers, should be made the concern of the Commonwealth authority.

The most recent statements on the matter show that the work of this authority is to be most comprehensive, and it is specially welcome to find, in the forefront of the obligations which it places upon itself, the task of securing the "immediate amelioration of necessities" of the returned soldier. In an organization so vast as the Australian repatriation scheme a certain routine, often involving considerable delay, is almost inevitable, and this is especially the case in any scheme in which land is involved. The way of the land is, indeed, in this respect, in a class by itself. It is essentially slow-moving. Before the returned soldier can be transformed into a successful farmer, supporting himself, a considerable time must elapse, and it is for this reason that those who understand the situation regard with special satisfaction the evident intention of the authorities to take the returned soldier in hand, if he so desires, from the moment he lands.

One aspect of the land question is particularly interesting, and is clearly deserving of much more attention than has hitherto been given to it, and that is the expressed intention of the Commonwealth to throw open the land settlement scheme to every British, as well as Australian, soldier and sailor who has fought in the present war. In view of the liberal way in which the Commonwealth is prepared to deal with the matter, the effect of such a policy on emigration from the United Kingdom, after the war, may be very far-reaching. The project, indeed, raises possibilities which call for early and careful consideration.

Indian Trade and Industry

THE restrictions placed on Indian trade and industry by the inevitable diversion of capital to war necessities is a matter of considerable concern, both to the authorities and to the Indian business man. It is welcome, therefore, to find, from the speech of Sir William Meyer, the Finance Minister, delivered in Calcutta, that the Government is fully awake to the importance of the question, and that every effort is being made to secure a return to more normal conditions. The position is, however, still difficult. In a vast country like India, just beginning to feel its feet in the great world of trade and manufacture, there is much need for caution in adopting new, and especially in adopting emergency, measures. The subsidizing of trades, the guaranteeing of interest on capital, the establishment, with Government help, of entirely new industries, may often be necessary as war measures; but one of the first considerations, in all such matters, should be the probable position of these ventures when a return to normal conditions is made, on the conclusion of peace.

Only quite recently, for instance, a proposal was made by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, a body composed entirely of Indian traders and manufacturers, that the Government should help industrial development by offering a guaranteed rate of interest on capital invested in approved industries. Sir William Meyer at once declared such a scheme to be impracticable; but the fact that it was advanced in all seriousness shows the need for further emphasizing the temporary and exceptional nature of these expedients, wherever they have been resorted to.

The way of the authorities is certainly rendered easier by the fact that, in spite of all its problems, the trade of India is steadily increasing. According to the latest statement issued by the Department of Statistics, the total trade in merchandise was greater in value during the year 1916 than in any previous year, except 1912 and 1913. Of course, the totals are largely affected by the higher prices which everywhere obtain, but, considering the extraordinary trade changes which were necessitated by the war, the position is, in every way, encouraging.

German Colonies in Brazil

ON THE ability of the Government of the Republic of Brazil to overcome and control discordant internal factions, particularly in the group of States forming her southern coastal territory, will possibly depend that Republic's future course in the war. Already, if semi-official pronouncements may be accepted as indicating the future policy of the Government, Brazil, through her intention and desire to lend to the United States all her moral support, and unlimited economic aid through the furnishing of commodities produced within her borders, has virtually revoked the decree of neutrality promulgated on April 28 last. It is in the solution of international problems presented by Brazil's apparent desire to take the stand of an active and aggressive belligerent in the war, that the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nilo Pecanha, finds his first great opportunity of displaying the degree of statesmanship expected of him. Even before assuming the portfolio he was advised to make the reorganization of the Cabinet, the new body to be composed of men committed to an aggressive war policy, a condition precedent to his acceptance of the office of foreign affairs. That he did not act upon this advice can, however, hardly be accepted as an indication of his future course.

The discordant element with which the Government evidently expects that it may have to deal, during the progress of the present war, even should Brazil refrain from doing more than lend aid to the enemies of the Imperial German Government, is the large and prosperous body of unassimilated Germans in the three southern States referred to. Just what the population of these colonies is, at the present time, there seems to be no way

of determining. The Brazilian Government, in its enumeration of the citizens of the Republic, has made no attempt to classify the people as to nationality. Unofficial estimates, however, credit the State of Santa Catharina, admittedly the most densely populated German section, with 200,000 persons of German birth or descent, while it is calculated that there is a total German population in the states of Parana and Santa Catharina of from 350,000 to 500,000. It is the people of these colonies that pan-German writers have hoped might some day gain their "freedom" and form a State under the German flag. It is in this ambition that many people in the United States have felt that there lay a menace to the Monroe Doctrine, but recent events seem to have failed to verify either the hope or the apprehension.

It is impossible to estimate, with any degree of definiteness, the strength of any possible revolt which the Germans of Brazil might undertake. They are a sturdy class, rich and resourceful. Against the known financial weakness of the Brazilian Government, at the present time, the combined capital of the German colonists in the southern States of that Republic would probably be sufficient to cause considerable embarrassment. But against this element, there reactionary to a greater degree than in the United States, and far more susceptible to pro-German propaganda, is the ever-increasing Italian element. More people from Italy entered Brazil in the year 1891 alone than have come there from Germany since the discovery of America. In Rio Grande do Sul, formerly a strong German colony, and the stronghold of the malcontents, the Italians outnumber any other alien group. It seems a safe conclusion, therefore, that the Germans in Brazil, even should their numbers prove as large as some estimates would make it appear, are not a controlling factor, or a factor which the Government need consider too seriously in shaping its course in the present crisis.

Major-General John Joseph Pershing

THE man chosen to lead the initial expeditionary force of the United States Regular Army in France, Major-General John Joseph Pershing, is quite as western in his upbringing and traits of character as was Major-General Frederick Funston, with whom his name has been coupled so frequently in connection with the Mexican difficulty. The latter was a native of Ohio, but was "raised" on a Kansas farm; the former sprang from one of the old families of Linn County, Missouri. After a preliminary course in the Kirksville Normal School he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., from which institution he graduated in 1886. Both achieved brilliant records in the Philippines, previous to the Aguinaldo insurrection and afterward, and passed through many similar experiences. Although he had exhibited capacity in the Philippines, Pershing's first opportunity to display ability in handling a large command in circumstances calling at once for dash and judgment, came to him when he was intrusted with the expeditionary force sent into Mexico. It was his mission, while pursuing the lawless Villa and his banditti, to avoid collisions either with the Mexican people or with the Carranza troops, yet, at the same time, to impress both with the fact that the United States was prepared to go to any length in order to protect its people, along the border, from outrage of any origin.

The problems which presented themselves to him in Mexico were different only in a degree from those with which he had to deal while military governor of the district of Mindanao, in the Philippines; that is, in both instances he had to strike many nice diplomatic balances in treating with extremely sensitive and oversuspicious peoples. It might be said with truth, perhaps, that his earlier experiences, even when holding subordinate commands, with the Apache and Sioux Indians, had given him an insight into certain kinds and qualities of human character which served him well in his intercourse with the Filipinos and Mexicans. He had learned, at all events, to say as little and to say it as firmly as possible.

This reserve, bordering on and sometimes merging into taciturnity, has been a characteristic of military men in the United States, and, of course, it is all the more noticeable for the reason that one might travel up and down the country for many months without observing any striking tendency toward reticence among the civil population, but, as Samuel Weller might say, "On the contrary, quite the reverse." To go no farther back than the Civil War period, Grant and Lee, Sherman and "Stonewall" Jackson, Sheridan and Forrest, among many commanding officers on both sides, were men of few words. Perhaps reserve is a part of the military training. However this may be, Major-General Pershing has saved himself a lot of trouble by simply thinking even where he might have had a fair excuse for talking, and by expressing his views on military matters in reports to the War Department rather than in interviews for the newspapers. If his inclinations or his discretion led him in an opposite direction, General Pershing might have distinguished himself, for he is not only an excellent conversationalist in English, when in contact with a congenial associate and a congenial subject, but a master of both French and Spanish. He will be at no greater disadvantage, therefore, in respect to the native language in France than he was in the Philippines and in Mexico.

It is an interesting fact that, as a lieutenant, Pershing was, in 1898, recommended for a brevet "for personal gallantry, untiring energy and faithfulness in the Battle of San Juan on July 1," by Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin of the Tenth Cavalry. This was the engagement, it will be remembered, in which Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders distinguished themselves in Cuba. President Roosevelt did not forget the association, for in 1906 he promoted Captain Pershing to a brigadier-generalship, an act so at variance with the usual procedure that it would have called for severe criticism in military circles if, at the same time, the Chief Magistrate had not advanced, without regard to the usual preliminary steps, some other officers, including Leonard Wood and J. Franklin Bell, over the heads of a number awaiting promotion in the ordinary fashion.

However, it is not contended in any quarter now that President Roosevelt made a mistake in selecting any of

these officers for special favor. The Moro campaign and the Mexican campaign have established Pershing's right to extraordinary distinction. The responsibility which he must now assume is of a different nature. The commander of a division in the world war will have but little independent authority. His force of 40,000 or 50,000 men will be only a small unit in the mass of millions. Nevertheless, the manner in which he shall make use of such opportunities as shall come to him as leader of the first United States contingent, small as it may be, relatively speaking, will determine whether or not he will be called upon later to lead the fully developed new Grand Army of the Republic.

Notes and Comments

IT is deeply satisfactory to learn that what must ever be a shrine of great memories in the history of Africa and the British Empire, Dr. Livingstone's house at Kolobeng, is being preserved by native care under Government supervision. A descendant of Sechele, chief of the Bechuanas and Livingstone's first convert, has already fenced in the ruins and covered the remains of the wells with a shed. Owing to the recent correspondence between Lord Buxton and the Resident Commissioner of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the ground will now be made the special care of the headman of a native village, who will guard it against veldt fires and keep it clear of jungle. It was from Kolobeng, which was his home for several years, that Livingstone discovered the Zambesi, the Victoria Falls, and the great expanse of territory to the east of Lake Tanganyika, which has now passed from German into British hands.

JUST by way of precaution against any possible misunderstanding as to the temporary character of militarism in the United States, the Federal Senate has adopted a "rider" amendment to the war budget measure, limiting the operation of the draft law to "four months after the present war with Germany," instead of "to the existing emergency." There might be some doubt and difference as to the meaning of "emergency." Everybody will know when the war is over. These things cannot be made too clear.

THE Journal des Debats, which has shown particular concern as to the fate of the La Tour pastels, has discovered a note in the Journal de Brigau which tends to show that the eighty-seven pastels were removed from St. Quentin to Maubeuge, together with some valuable stained glass windows and other objets d'art, from the Palais de Fervaques. This is good news, so far as it goes.

SECRETARY REDFIELD recommends organization in neighborhoods, of a character calculated to enlist the interest of children, for the purpose of saving paper and scrap iron, now wasted in enormous quantities. The recommendation should have the serious attention of housewives. And another matter: a great deal has been said, recently, regarding a shortage of tin. Is there a family in the United States that is not constantly wasting tin cans which, with little or no repair, could be used over again? In some cases, perfectly good cans, such, for instance, as are used for containers of crackers, are thrown into the waste receptacle, later to be thrown into the dump. Organization for household economy in the United States is a crying need.

THIS fact has been recognized in one community, at least. Tin cans littered the back yards and vacant lots of Portland, Ind., up to a short time ago. In response to the desire of the people of the place to rid themselves of the nuisance, the proprietor of the local motion-picture show offered free admission, on a certain specified day, to every boy or girl who should bring to the theater seven discarded tin cans. The town was raked for cans by the children, and those collected were piled up in front of the "movie show," and later were hauled away and sold for the tin, solder, and iron that could be salvaged by a reduction process. The example set by Portland, Ind., and its motion-theater manager might well be followed in other communities of the United States, smaller as well as larger.

IN THE treasure house of the Shakespeare plays could be found an incident or quotation to fit every circumstance, and of late the "Merchant of Venice" has been particularly apposite. In the British Parliament, Mr. Bonar Law, refusing to listen to Mr. Claude Lowther's demand, that the Government should threaten damage to Cologne Cathedral if Laon were not spared, recalls the famous trial scene:

Bassanio: I beseech you
Wrest once the law to your authority:
To do a great right do a little wrong.
And curb this cruel devil of his will.

Portia:
It must not be. There is no power in Venice
Can alter a decree established:
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error by the same example
Will rush into the State. It cannot be.

WHEN the world returns to the consideration of things having to do with normal human intercourse, we are likely to witness a revolution in transportation processes, especially as regards the carriage of the lighter commodities and of the mails. The aeroplane has been developed by the war to an amazing degree. Nearly all of the earlier problems involved in aviation have been eliminated in the construction and operation of the military machines. Some experts in this field are already predicting, with apparent confidence, a general adoption of the aeroplane in commercial transportation, and the appearance of 25-passenger aircraft, with the return of peace. The latter are, it is held, to be as reliable as automobiles, and, in time, quite as popular. In view of the accomplishments in other lines, it would be rather hazardous to question these prophecies. It will be more judicious, at least, to wait and see.